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EIGHT PAGES
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Austrian President Thomas Klestil is greeted by President Ezer Weizman on his arrival in Jerusalem yesterday. (Photo: Noy)

Klestil admits Austria's role in the Holocaust

AUSTRIAN President Thomas Klestil, on the first day of his visit here, yesterday admitted Austria's responsibility for Jewish suffering in the Holocaust and expressed hope that a new chapter was beginning in Israeli-Austrian relations.

He fell short, however, of apologizing for collaborating with the Nazis, apparently preferring to reserve a formal apology for today's Knesset address. Speaking at a state dinner in Jerusalem, given in his honor last night by President Ezer Weizman and his wife Reuma, Klestil said relations between Austria and Israel are on the upswing after years of tension because of Austria's "ability to recognize its guilt."

"When people are willing to live together and accept the lessons of history, they are able to move towards the future," he said.

This, he said, applied equally to Israel's relations with its neighbors, noting that Austria had played a small but active part in the peace process.

In his greetings to Klestil, Weizman said: "Unfortunately, we still do not have peace and quiet, because only today we buried three of our boys." Earlier, at the welcoming ceremony for Klestil at Beit Hanassi, Weizman also referred to Friday's attack at the Netzarim junction, in which three soldiers were killed.

Last night, he said he had thought of actually canceling the state dinner "because we are not in a festive mood," but decided to carry on out of respect for the Austrian president's role in con-

BATSHEVA TSUR

solidating relations. He did, however, cancel the musical performance that had been scheduled.

At the dinner, attended by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, several other ministers and numerous dignitaries, Weizman told his guest that despite Israel's strong ties with the US, it is looking to intensify its ties with European nations.

Klestil, who succeeded Kurt Waldheim in 1992, is the first Austrian head of state to visit Israel.

A special Austrian Airlines flight brought the presidential entourage to Ben-Gurion Airport at midday. One of the hostesses on board was Klestil's daughter, Ursula.

Klestil, accompanied by four government ministers, was met at the airport by Peres. The president's entourage includes 100 financial and economic leaders representing 17 major Austrian companies, the heads of two of Austria's largest banks, and representatives of Austria's Jewish community, including the chief rabbi.

Following the ceremony at Beit Hanassi, Klestil went to Mount Herzl, where he placed a wreath on the tomb of Austrian-born Theodor Herzl.

Then it was on to Yad Vashem, which Klestil had once visited before privately. Wandering through the Valley of the Communities with Yad Vashem director Avner Shalev and Dr. Yosef Burg, Klestil stopped to be pho-

tographed under the rock bearing the name of his capital, Wien (Vienna), where most of Austria's 200,000 Jews lived before World War II. Close to 100,000 Jews escaped from Austria in the 1930s. Of the remainder, only some 2,000 survived.

At the conclusion of the visit, Klestil refused to make a statement, but wrote in the visitors' book: "In memoriam to the indescribable suffering of the Jews, including that caused to the Jews of Austria and by the Austrians."

"The war against the shadows of the past can never be won. It needs many helpers," he added.

After visiting Yad Vashem, he conferred with Rabin at the King David Hotel, but declined to answer reporters' questions.

Israeli participants in the meeting said, however, that Rabin told Klestil that Israeli companies are being discriminated against as they seek to compete for European governmental procurement tenders. Rabin said this has worsened Israel's balance of trade with Europe.

The sources said that Klestil had told Rabin that Austria awaits assurances that Palestinian Authority financial mechanisms are sound enough to undertake development projects in Gaza-Jericho before Vienna transfers \$20 million in promised assistance.

Officials said the prime minister urged Klestil to utilize Austria's links with Iran to gain information about Israeli MIAs. Klestil said Austria is trying, but so far has elicited no new information.

David Makovsky contributed to this report.

PA arrests 150 extremists; Rabin: Tougher action needed

GAZA police have arrested about 150 Islamic Jihad supporters since the Netzarim attack, and the Palestinian Authority thinks it must now hit the extremists hard because they are challenging its ability to rule, Justice Minister Freih Abu Meidlin said yesterday.

"What we saw last week in Iranian-style parades, firing Kalashnikov rifles and M-16s, provoking the people, this means there are two authorities in the Gaza Strip. This is completely forbidden," he told *The Jerusalem Post*. "One more demonstration like that and everything will go with the wind."

Abu Meidlin said Abdullah Shami, Islamic Jihad's most prominent spokesman in Gaza, was among those arrested yesterday.

During yesterday's cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reportedly said PLO chief Yasser Arafat "is far from pulling out all the stops in taking action against Hamas and Islamic Jihad. He can do much more."

He stressed that Israel must insist that he eradicate terrorism and take away the weapons belonging to the extremist organizations. "We don't have to run helter-skelter toward the Palestinians, but must consider every step very carefully," Rabin said.

Most of the terror attacks in which Israelis were killed this year were within the Green

JON IMMANUEL and DAVID MAKOVSKY

Line, in contrast to last year, when most fatalities took place in the territories, Rabin added.

Of the 66 Israelis killed so far this year, including those in the Netzarim attack, 48 died in attacks perpetrated inside the Green Line. Only 14 of the 62 Israelis killed last year were killed inside the Green Line.

Rabin said he wanted to publicize these numbers to prove that while Arafat must do everything possible to stem attacks, this alone is insufficient. Israel must also do more.

Abu Meidlin said 85%-90% of the Palestinian population supports strong actions against extremists because of the loss of jobs in Israel and the attack on Arafat during the funeral of slain Islamic Jihad activist Hani Abed. "That was the red line for the Palestinian Authority," Abu Meidlin did not say that the Netzarim attack was a turning point. However, other Palestinian sources said Islamic Jihad's decision to strike an Israeli target in the Gaza Strip, wounding four Palestinians in the process, posed a serious challenge to Arafat.

By contrast, Hamas, which has committed even worse attacks recently, has avoided Arafat's wrath by attacking them outside Gaza. "Hamas is smarter, more clever, more pragmatic. They are looking for a piece of the

cake," Abu Meidlin said.

Hamas also has 10 times Islamic Jihad's support in Gaza.

After past roundups, wives and mothers of Islamic Jihad supporters demonstrated outside Gaza's central prison until they were released. But after past attacks, the police claimed they had no evidence against the detainees.

This time, some evidence of criminal activity by the detainees is obvious. Some of those arrested Friday night shot at police who arrested them. Many were seen illegally firing weapons in the Friday parade honoring Abed's memory.

To make the prosecution of suspects easier, the Palestinian Authority will stress it is detaining them in connection with the wounding of the four Palestinians, which no Moslem can justify, rather than for killing Israeli soldiers.

At the same time, the Palestinian Authority will now press Israel to remove three exposed settlements in Gaza - Netzarim, Morag, and Kfar Darom - on the grounds that they present a difficult security problem both for the PA and Israel, Abu Meidlin said.

Shots were fired at three cars near Kibbutz Be'er, close to the Gaza border, yesterday, itim reported. The cars belonged to contractors erecting the security fence along the Green Line. There were no casualties.

Restrictions on GSS use of force eased for 3 months

ALON PINKAS

RESTRICTIONS governing the use of physical force by General Security Service agents during interrogations will be eased for three months, but will be authorized only if there is a clear and present danger of further violence during the investigation, security sources confirmed last night.

The decision was made by the ministerial committee which oversees the GSS at the request of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, a member of the committee, said after yesterday's cabinet meeting that the "ticking bomb" is not a literary concept, but a term taken from the real world in the context of the war against terrorism. Sarid apparently consulted with Rabin over the weekend on the issue.

According to security sources, the two reached an understanding that when a terror attack is

thought imminent, exceptions to the restrictive rules recommended by the 1987 Landau Commission can be made. During routine GSS operations and interrogations, however, excessive violence will not be authorized.

"Nothing must be allowed to interfere with the prevention of murder," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was quoted by Itim as saying at Hebrew University.

The Landau Commission was set up to investigate the fatal beating of two captured Palestinian terrorists. It recommended that "moderate physical pressure" could be applied during investigations when immediate answers were necessary to prevent more possible fatalities.

In a secret annex to the report, the term "the ticking bomb" was used to describe a situation in

which the GSS had custody of a terrorist or accomplice who might know of another bomb which had not yet gone off. Physical pressure, in such instances, could be used to extract vital information.

A statement issued by Justice Minister David Liba'i last night said that any publication from the Ministerial Committee on the GSS is "unofficial, inaccurate, and can be misleading."

"The Ministerial Committee on the GSS, headed by the prime minister, receives secret briefings and reports and does not make public its meetings or its decisions concerning the war against terrorism. All I can say publicly is that the committee reached a decision intended to strengthen the GSS's ability to cope with the Hamas and Islamic Jihad terror wave. That decision does not deviate from the

principles set by the Landau Commission," Liba'i said.

Evelyn Gordon adds:

MK Eliezer Zandberg (Tsimet) yesterday asked Rabin to cancel the ban on publicizing the name of the head of the GSS, on the grounds that the security danger cannot be very great if the government permits him to be listed in the phone book.

Zandberg explained that the GSS chief's name is already widely publicized. A petition to the High Court of Justice on this subject, filed by *Ha'aretz* reporter Yossi Melman two months ago, says the name has been published in *Foreign Report*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *AFP*, the *Nexis* database, and an Arab wire service.

Two petitions on this matter are currently pending before the High Court: Melman's and an earlier petition filed by the Schocken chain, which owns *Ha'aretz*.

Seven die as truck smashes into van

AN Israeli truck driver and six Palestinian workers from Hebron were killed yesterday morning in an accident on the Kiryat Gat-Beit Guvrin road.

Haim Trabelsi, 46, of Moshav Telamim, was carrying a load of sand when he suddenly swerved into the oncoming lane and collided head-on with a commercial vehicle carrying the workers to a job in Ashkelon.

The road was closed for more than an hour as a Fire Department rescue team tried to get the workers' bodies out of the twisted wreckage.

"I've never seen such a sight. I'm surprised I was able to finish

the job without passing out," one of the rescue workers said.

Police said their initial investigation had concluded that Trabelsi fell asleep at the wheel.

Thirteen people were injured in other traffic accidents yesterday, two of them seriously.

Hen Ma'adi, 7, was seriously injured in the head when she was hit by a car in Kfar Yona. A Rehovot woman, 67, was also seriously injured when hit by a car.

In a collision between a car and a minibus carrying senior citizens at the Masbia Junction, 11 people were hurt, the car's driver moderately and 10 senior citizens lightly. (Itim)

Imported cigarettes, matches up today

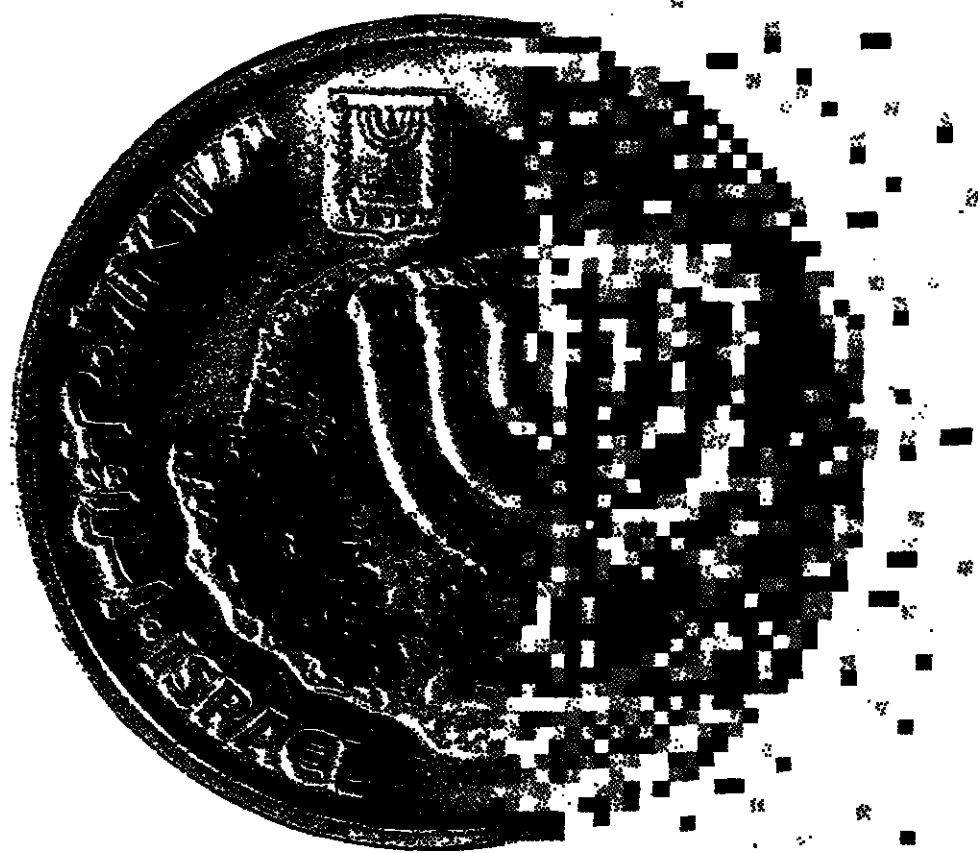
THE price of imported cigarettes is up around 4 percent as of today, and matches are up 8.4%, the Industry and Trade Ministry announced yesterday.

A pack of Kent, Marlboro, or Parliament will sell for NIS 7, including VAT, while a pack of Gitanes costs NIS 5.60. Lucky Strike now sells for NIS 5.10.

Shabtai Levy, the chief economist of the ministry's price division, said the increase was the result of a hike in taxes.

There is no change in the price of locally-made cigarettes.

The price of matches rose due to a rise in the average cost of inputs since the last price adjustment in March. A package of 12 boxes of matches now costs NIS 1.95.



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Soldier wounded at Netzarim now paralyzed

JUDY SIEGEL and Ilim

THE Netzarim terrorist attack has turned Ziv Goren, 26, from Kibbutz Zikim, into a quadriplegic.

Soroka Hospital, which is treating him, said yesterday that Goren is now in stable condition, but the blast damaged his spinal cord, paralyzing him from the neck down.

Goren was fully conscious and attached to a respirator.

The other reservist being treated at Soroka, Yitzhak Levy, 25, of Bet Yam, was listed in moderate condition. He has undergone an operation and is expected to fully recover.

Meanwhile, only one victim of the blast remains at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer. The unnamed reservist, who was lightly injured, underwent surgery for a compound fracture and will be discharged soon.

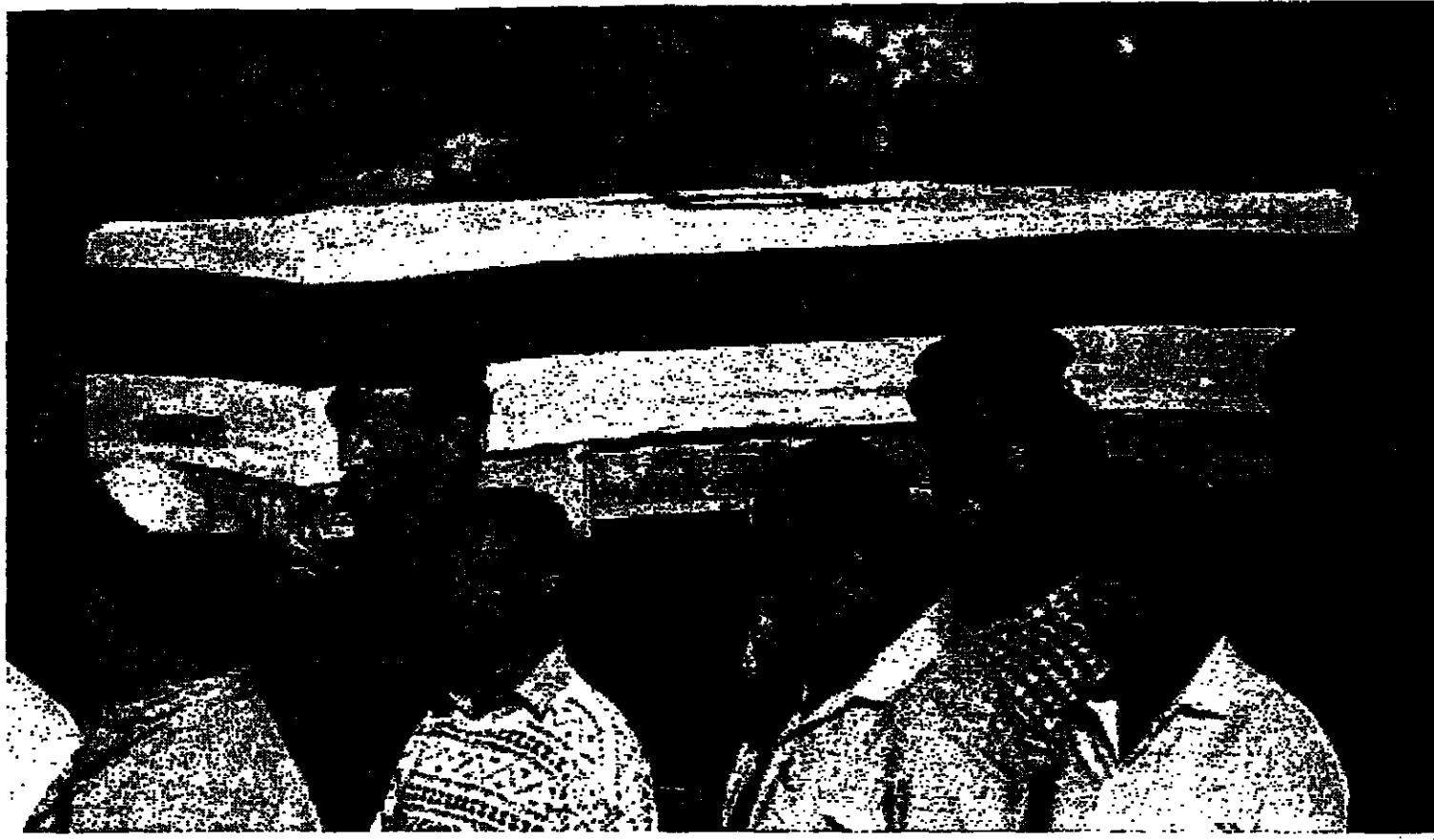
The three officers killed in the attack were buried yesterday. Capt. (res.) Yehzekel Sapir was laid to rest in the military cemetery at Kiryat Shaul in Tel Aviv. Sapir's commander said he was capable of leading his men on difficult mis-

sions with professionalism and dedication. "The way you listened to the guys made us feel like brothers," his soldiers wrote in a message read at the funeral.

Capt. (res.) Dror Elad was buried at Kibbutz Nachshon, near Ramle. Commanders of his unit recalled how he fought to be accepted to an officer's training course despite health problems. Kibbutz secretary Yosef Kish said Dror had become a part of the kibbutz, and it was difficult to imagine what life there would be like without him.

Lt. (res.) Yotam Rahat was buried at Kibbutz Hatzarim in the Negev, where he was born and grew up, in a funeral attended by thousands from the Negev and Tel Aviv, where his family lived.

Rahat's commander said in his eulogy: "We found out you were not the usual kind of commander... In dealing with the soldiers, you acted as a teacher and instructor, understanding people, helping them, identifying with their problems, taking everything in."



Mourners carry the coffin yesterday of Capt. Yehzekel Sapir, one of the three officers killed in the Netzarim attack. (Reuters)

Argument rages over future of Netzarim

HERB KEINON

MR. ARIEL Sharon (Likud) visited Netzarim yesterday to show his support, amid increasing calls to dismantle the Gaza settlement following Friday's terror attack that killed three IDF officers at a nearby road junction.

"It is possible to cut down the forces there, and to hit at the armed terrorists," he said. This, he maintained, would lead to the "retreat" of those religious leaders who are inciting suicide attacks.

Earlier in the day, in an Israel Radio interview, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid hinted that Netzarim should be moved, saying this is something that will not disappear from the agenda, and that he is not sure discussions on the future of such settlements can wait final status discussions with the PLO begin in less than three years.

Agricultural Minister Ya'acov Tsuri told the cabinet that Netzarim should be moved to Gush Katif, where it would be part of a block of settlements, not isolated in the Palestinian autonomy.

The settlement is located in the heart of Gaza, between Gaza City to the north, the El-Burei refugee camps to the west, and Nuseirat to the south.

It was established as a Nahal outpost by the Labor government

in 1972, and was named first by a Betar group, and then a Hashomer Hatzair group. The Nahal outpost, along with Morag, Netzer Hazan, and Kfar Darom, were part of a security concept breaking up the Strip with Jewish settlements.

Netzarim officially became a civilian settlement in 1984, becoming a member of Hakhibutz Hadati. In 1992, the kibbutz was disbanded, taken over by Amana, Gush Emunim's settlement division, and turned into an agricultural settlement. There are presently 31 families, about 180 people, living there.

Numerous government ministers, foremost among them Shimon Peres, have long been talking publicly and privately of the inevitability of having to uproot Netzarim, and Kfar Darom to the south, in any final agreement.

Netzarim spokeswoman Miri Harari said that although the settlement does have a security purpose to fill, "we are here because of the ideology that we should settle everywhere in Eretz Yisrael." She said that uprooting Netzarim would set a dangerous precedent regarding similar small settlements near densely Arab populated areas in Judea and Samaria.

Rabin to gauge result of Republican victory during US visit

DAVID MAKOVSKY

several weeks about preferred weapons systems for the next Pentagon budget could affect US acquisitions from Israeli defense industries.

In an apparent gesture to Clinton, Rabin told the cabinet that he wants to change the policy regarding the eligibility of American cars to compete in government tenders. Sources note that US diplomats have pushed this issue with Israeli leaders without success for the last seven years.

Under existing regulations, government cars cannot have engines bigger than 2,000 cc. But ministers agreed with Rabin that the current practice is unfair.

Rabin will begin his US trip in Los Angeles on Wednesday, where he will be feted by Hollywood moguls and actors at a luncheon sponsored by the presidents of major movie studios. Barbra Streisand, Richard Dreyfus, Elizabeth Taylor, and producer Norman Lear are expected to attend. Afterwards, Rabin will fly to

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin hopes to gauge how the Republican mid-term electoral landslide might affect Israeli interests, including foreign aid, during his week-long trip to the US, he told the cabinet yesterday.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said Rabin, who leaves tomorrow, would be meeting with the new Republican congressional leaders in Washington next week. He will be meeting with President Bill Clinton next Monday.

"Last week's elections demonstrate a greater move in America toward conservatism and isolationism," a participant in the cabinet meeting quoted Rabin as telling the ministers.

The premier said that during his stay, he will discuss foreign aid for the [US] fiscal year beginning in fall of 1995, the source added.

Policy-makers remain concerned that the election results mean the US will be less willing to provide Israel with major military assistance to offset the security risks of any Golan Heights withdrawal.

Sen. Jesse Helms, the incoming head of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee, has voiced opposition to the US making such a commitment as part of an Israel-Syria accord. Republican pledges to balance the budget while providing middle-class Americans with a tax cut have heightened worries that foreign aid in general will be cut.

Sources said Rabin will also seek to sign a memorandum of understanding with the US on the next phase of testing for the Arrow anti-missile missile.

Defense Ministry Director-General David Ivry is already in Washington, holding talks at the Pentagon. Among the issues under discussion is the future of a military assistance program known as Joint Security Assistance Planning (JSAP).

Another matter of concern to Ivry is the impact of the so-called "Deutsch memorandum," named after its author, Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch. The memo asks the various branches of the US armed services how they would be able to cope in the future with fewer weapon systems than they might prefer.

Decisions made during the next

Denver, where on Thursday he will address the Council of Jewish Federations annual General Assembly (GA). Officials say Rabin's goal in addressing one of the largest annual American Jewish communal events will be to promote support for the peace process.

Rabin will spend the weekend in New York before continuing on to Washington.

A Jerusalem Post reporter adds:

A post-election survey conducted by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, and

Associates found that 64.8 percent of American are less likely to favor placing American troops on the Golan Heights in light of previous US experiences with peace-keeping missions.

Seventy percent of those questioned said Clinton should be obligated to ask for congressional permission before posting troops in the Golan. Forty-one percent believed that if troops are posted in the Golan and there is fighting, US soldiers should fight; almost 38% said they should be withdrawn.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Trade with Egypt doubles

Trade between Israel and Egypt, except for oil sales, more than doubled during the first three-quarters of the year, the Egyptian Economic Ministry reported yesterday. "Trade stood at \$30 million, \$21 million in Egyptian exports," said the ministry's Hoda Naguib. In the same period last year, trade was \$13m., \$8m. in Egyptian exports, she added.

61 cases of cholera in Gaza

Since cholera broke out in Gaza last week, lab tests have confirmed 61 cases so far. The Health Ministry, which is in regular contact with the Palestinian health authorities, said that 900 people - mostly from extended families in Sejya and Za'atoun - have been tested so far. One two-year-old baby died last week. The Gaza Eye Hospital has temporarily been turned into a cholera treatment center, with conditions of quarantine.

Police service now alternative to army

The cabinet yesterday approved introducing legislation allowing individuals to do their compulsory military service part of the Israel Police.

Gov't cancels plans to build settlement

The government rescinded a decision by the Likud government to establish the settlement of Ramat Kidron between Ma'aleh Adumim and Tekoa. A company called Davka, which had wanted to develop the new site, had filed suit against the government for not implementing the earlier decision.

To get the suit dismissed, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had asked the government formally to cancel plans to build the settlement. It also emerged that there would be legal problems in purchasing the land on which the settlement was to be built.

High-ranking Indian official visiting here

The chairman of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, Shri V. P. Paul, arrived yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. He is the highest-ranking Indian official to visit to date, and Foreign Ministry officials see his visit as the climax of recent political developments between Israel and India. Paul is being accompanied by the minister for parliamentary affairs and five MPs.

Histadrut signs accord with Arab union

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

FOR the first time since its founding, the Histadrut yesterday signed an agreement with an Arab trade union. Under its terms, it will transfer NIS 6 million-NIS 7m to Palestinian unions in Gaza and the territories over the next two years.

Contacts for signing cooperation agreements with Jordanian trade unions are also being held, Histadrut leaders reported.

After months of clandestine meetings, the agreement in principle between the Histadrut and the Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions (PGFTU) was finally signed in Gaza. It was signed by Histadrut Trade Union Section head Amir Peretz, International Relations Director Jacques Neria, and parliament member Jihad Akl, of the Joint Arab-Jewish List, and by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Shaher Sa'ad and Kassem Bliari, heads of the trade unions in the West Bank and Gaza. The official agreement will be signed during the Nobel Prize ceremony in Oslo.

The agreement states that a committee will be charged with transferring 50% of the funds the Histadrut deducted from the wages of Palestinians since September 1993 to the Arab unions.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Clore, Prize and Clore Post-Doctoral Fellowship were presented yesterday by Mrs. Vivien Clore Duffield, at a ceremony that took place in Clore House at the Weizmann Institute of Science. Presiding at the ceremony was Weizmann Institute President Prof. Haim Harari. The guest speaker was Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny, who spoke on "Peace in the Middle East."

The dedication of Yvette and Marcel Darty House, in the Martha, Bram, Michael and Philippe Laub International Science Youth Village also took place at the institute yesterday.

ARRIVALS

Ruth Linder, director of convention and special events, EWZOA, for preparation of the 8th Hachemah Convention.

Air force bombs S. Lebanon

DAVID RUDGE and news agencies

THE IAF bombed a Hizbullah base in southern Lebanon yesterday, the IDF said. It said the raid was on a "terrorist target" in Laila Rafiah, and that the base struck was a "site of Hizbullah operations."

The terse statement did not say whether there were any casualties on the Lebanese side, only that the planes returned safely to base.

Two hours before the strike, an IDF tank was slightly damaged in a missile attack in the Ishiyeh region of the eastern sector of the security zone. There were no casualties among the crew or any other IDF troops.

IDF and South Lebanese Army gunners shelled suspected terrorist targets north of the zone in response to the attack, for which Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command organization claimed responsibility.

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WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

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Extend Sincere Condolences to **Mr. Seymour Reich** President of the American Zionist Movement on the Passing of his Dear Wife **Helyn 77**

Yehiel Leket Acting Chairman Members of the Executive and Staff

The Officers, Directors and Staff of the American Zionist Movement mourn the death of **Helyn Reich** beloved wife of Seymour D. Reich, President, American Zionist Movement

Our heartfelt condolences to the entire family.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

deeply mourn with their colleague **Col. (Res.) Yehiel Ben-Zvi** Vice President of Tel Aviv University on the untimely passing of his dear wife **YARDENA BEN-ZVI** and extend heartfelt condolences to the entire family

Robert Topchik, President of the American Friends
Melvin Taub, Chairman of the Board of the American Friends
Lester Entin, Deputy Chairman of the University's Board of Governors
Jules Love, Executive Vice President of the American Friends

With deep regret we announce the passing of our dear **Dr. ERICH GUMBEL** ז"ל

The funeral will take place today **Monday, November 14, 1994, at 1 p.m.** at the Sanhedria cemetery in Jerusalem

His wife: **Lydia Gumbel** and the family.

מקראות

NRA protests road through Zikim dunes

LIAT COLLINS

THE Nature Reserves Authority yesterday launched a campaign against the paving of a road through the Zikim sand dunes, between Ashkelon and Gaza, which are in the process of being declared a nature reserve.

NRA spokeswoman Dina Weinstein said the road is being paved by the Defense Ministry, Ashkelon Coast local council, Jewish Agency, and Jewish National Fund without prior planning approval.

The 2-km. road is intended to connect Kibbutz Zikim with the southern part of Ashkelon. It traverses a *karbar* (coastal limestone) ridge which is one of the last of its kind. It is meant as a continuation of the road connecting Gush Katif with Kibbutz Zikim, bypassing the Erez checkpoint. That road was also paved without prior approval following the Palestinian-Israeli agreement, however the NRA did not oppose it as it was built for security reasons.

"The new stretch cannot be justified on security or safety grounds, but is being built for convenience," Weinstein said. "The road in the middle of a nature reserve will be a blight on the landscape, create noise and litter, and

harm the wildlife in the area, which includes deer, foxes, many small mammals, birds, and other animals.

"It will also kill plant life unique to the area and will cause even more harm by altering the way the water flows from the Arava to the sea. It's important to realize that even if the road itself is only six meters wide, total damage will be caused to an area 100 meters wide on either side of it."

Weinstein said the NRA is treating the matter very seriously. "It is inconceivable that different bodies can take the law into their own hands and do what they want with the land, particularly when the land is a nature reserve," she said.

The secretary of Kibbutz Zikim, Daniel Cherchik, said his kibbutz would join the struggle against the road.

Officials at the Ashkelon coastal council said the road had received all the necessary permits. JNF spokesman Moshe Cohen said the Defense Ministry and Jewish Agency had asked the JNF to pave the existing dirt track, "obviously for security reasons." The JNF had assumed the ministry had planning permission, but is investigating in light of the NRA allegations.

Cabbage comforts the nursing mother

JUDY SIEGEL

A NEW mother who places leaves of green cabbage inside her bra for an hour a day will be relieved of breast engorgement, and wearing cabbage leaves continuously can halt lactation completely in less than 24 hours.

The method was proven effective in a scientific study conducted at Haifa's Rambam Hospital. The study was presented at last week's Ninth Biennial Israel Nurses Convention.

Tovi Gish, a obstetrics nurse at Rambam Hospital had heard of this folk remedy in the US, and suggested that it be tested here. Fifteen new mothers tried the vegetable technique, and 15 others used conventional means of treat-

ing engorgement (warm compresses and massage) and halting lactation (usually by an injection or a pill).

The research, conducted by Rambam's Silvi Ackerman, in conjunction with Tamar Shema of Haifa's Bnai Zion Hospital and Rahel Reches of Assaf Harofe Hospital in Tzrifin, provided clear results: The cabbage worked.

Shema told *The Jerusalem Post* that green (but not red) cabbage contains sulfa compounds, which pass through the skin, constrict vessels and slow milk flow.

Placing cabbage leaves on the breasts for half an hour, morning and evening, relieves engorgement.



MK Naomi Blumenthal (Likud) comforts an inmate at Neve Tirtza women's prison yesterday. (Israel Sun)

Runaway Russian boy was hidden by father

BORIS Talinsky, the 11-year-old Tashkent boy who was thought to have run away to avoid being taken back to the CIS and was reported missing last Wednesday, was found yesterday alive and well.

He had apparently spent the entire time with his father, who was arrested after he returned the boy to relatives.

Police said the boy's father, 57, had become so attached to him while he was visiting here that he concocted the entire story of the disappearance to prevent his son from returning to Tashkent with his mother last Thursday.

He apparently also made the boy write the two notes he left in

his aunt's apartment in Holon and at his father's place in Tel Aviv. He wrote that his father refused to let him stay in Israel, and he had therefore run away.

The father apparently took the boy from his aunt's home and brought him to the Levana neighborhood in south Tel Aviv where he lives. For two days, he kept the boy in his car. Another night he kept him in an abandoned building in the area, and kept him for another half a day in a park, where no one could see him.

He told police he had grown so attached to the boy that he could not let him go back to Tashkent. He said he only realized he was

committing a crime when he heard an announcement on the immigrants' Reka radio network on Friday to that effect. Saturday night, after debating the matter extensively, he called his ex-wife and told her to tell police and the press that he was giving up the boy and would tell her where he was. She refused, and he later agreed to bring the boy to his family in Holon yesterday.

Boris Talinsky's father is expected to appear in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court today, where he is likely to face kidnapping charges. Boris was turned over to a social worker. Police also arrested his father's girlfriend for helping to hide the boy. (Itim)

Men prisoners get better deal than women

RAINE MARCUS

EVEN in prison women do not have equal opportunities, and female inmates earn much less than their male counterparts, noted MK Naomi Blumenthal (Likud) during a visit to Neve Tirtza women's prison yesterday.

Blumenthal, together with MKs Anat Maor (Meretz), Esther Salimovitz (Yit'ud), and Silvan Shalom (Likud) toured the jail to study the problems of the 182 inmates.

They learned that women can earn only up to NIS 700 a month, and have a choice of only two jobs in prison workshops - sewing and assembling electrical components. In men's prisons, however, a variety of firms have set up workshops, and male inmates can earn up to NIS 2,000 a month.

"While men in prison may join a variety of vocational courses, women only have one course - hairdressing," said Blumenthal. Neve Tirtza has 151 women serving sentences, and 31 awaiting trial. Forty percent of the inmates are in prison for the first time.

Shoshana Betar, serving her eighth term for drug offenses and burglary, begged Blumenthal for help after her release in two months. "I want to try and lead a normal life, but I desperately need help," she said. "Where will I go? Back on the streets again? Even one room would be enough."

Prisons Commissioner Arye Bibi, meanwhile, seemed proud of

his efforts to introduce drug rehabilitation programs.

"We have a separate wing here for drug-free inmates, and are now building an additional wing for such prisoners to enable total segregation from addicts," he said.

According to Bibi, 50% of the women at Neve Tirtza are drug addicts, compared to 80% last year.

Eighty percent of the inmates are serving sentences for theft, prostitution, or drug offenses, while the remainder are in jail for white-collar crimes, manslaughter, or murder, said Bibi.

Carmela Buhbut, imprisoned recently for seven years for killing her abusive husband, said tearfully that she hasn't gotten used to jail. "It's so hard here. The conditions are not difficult, but the atmosphere is awful. I don't belong here. I can't get used to the behavior of the other inmates."

Seventy percent of the prisoners have children, warden Geula Harel said. Two women have small children with them in a special section. After age two, most children are sent to live with their mother's family, but some 30% end up in foster homes or institutions, said Harel.

"Wives of men in prison keep hearth and home together, but husbands of female inmates often abandon their wives and children," she said.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Thieves steal NIS 2m. worth of Judaica

A 16th-century Megillat Esther and an engraved silver belt made in Bucharest in 1826 were among the items stolen from the home of collector William Gross in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Police believe those who broke into the house last Tuesday night knew what they were looking for when they stole more than NIS 2 million worth of Judaica.

Other items taken include antique spice boxes, various silver objects, and silver covers for religious tomes. Gross asked police not to publicize the robbery until yesterday. He was to give police catalogs featuring pictures of the stolen items. (Itim)

Cabinet authorizes toll roads

The cabinet yesterday authorized in principle introducing legislation which will set criteria for establishing and licensing toll roads and setting the tolls. The matter has now been passed on to the Ministerial Committee on Legislation.

Economics Minister Shimon Shetret, Environment Minister Yoeli Sarid, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir, and Police Minister Moshe Shalom all opposed the move. Shetret argued that the poorer sectors of society had put Labor in power, and they will return us to the opposition. (Itim)

Negotiations to reduce work week

Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon revealed yesterday that negotiations are underway with employers to reduce the work week from 45 to 42 hours. He said an agreement in principle had been reached, but the employers are asking that it be implemented on a gradual basis. (Itim)

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A Bosnian woman walks through the streets of Sarajevo yesterday, alongside a barricade made up of vehicles damaged by the ravages of war. (AP)

Bosnia appeals to UN to stop Serb offensive

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - The Moslem-led Bosnian government, struggling to defend the besieged northwest Bihac enclave, has appealed for UN action to stave off a Serb onslaught.

In Sarajevo, the Holiday Inn Hotel, home to most of the foreign press, was hit by rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire yesterday afternoon. There were no reports of injuries in the attack on the city's notorious "Sniper Alley" boulevard, just 150 metres from the nearest Serb front line.

The UN Security Council planned to hold consultations yesterday over Bihac after Bosnia's President Alija Izetbegovic urged it to discuss a "deteriorating situation."

Bosnian Serb forces are threatening the enclave and Bihac town, a UN-designated "safe area," after rolling back the government army in the northwest.

Bosnian Serbs have enlisted the help of rebel Serb artillery in neighboring Croatia in their assault on the mountainous enclave, with Krajina Serbs launching heavy shelling attacks on Moslem positions, according to the UN.

Izetbegovic said on Saturday that the shelling by Bosnian Serb troops and by rebel Serbs in Croatia was "in flagrant violation of all Security Council resolutions."

Algerian airliner hijacking ends peacefully

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (AP) - Hijackers who threatened yesterday to blow up an Algerian airliner with 39 people aboard surrendered after an eight-hour standoff.

The three assailants commandeered the Fokker-27 turbo prop aircraft on a flight from Algiers to a southern Algerian city and diverted it to this Spanish island in the Mediterranean, airport director Pedro Meaurio said.

The hijackers had threatened to blow the plane up unless Algeria agreed to release political prisoners and hold new elections - demands similar to those of Islamic militants battling the government in Algeria.

It wasn't immediately clear if the hijackers were connected to the militants.

Three passengers were released in the first hours of the standoff - two women and a man that officials said had suffered a "nervous breakdown." All those aboard were reported to be Algerians.

Seven hours into the standoff, one of the hijackers left the plane to negotiate face-to-face with Algerian and Spanish officials. Reports said he offered to give up in exchange for political asylum.

Conditions of the surrender were not immediately clear.

After taking off from Algiers with 38 passengers and four crew members, the hijackers entered the cabin and demanded the flight be detoured. Spanish security forces

surrounded the aircraft when it touched down about 11 a.m. but stayed at "a respectful distance," as hijackers demanded.

A flight attendant, who left the plane briefly to deliver a message from the hijackers, told authorities the three were "very dangerous and wielding knives." She confirmed that they might have explosives.

The airliner had been on a domestic flight between Algiers and the southern city of Ouargla. Early reports said the plane might fly on to Madrid, but later reports suggested the French city of Marseille as a likely destination.

Airport and Spanish government officials headed talks with the hijackers.

Algeria says 55 killed in latest violence

TUNIS (Reuters) - Algerian security authorities said yesterday that 55 people, most of them Moslem fundamentalists, had been killed in the past week in the country's continuing conflict between Islamists and the army-backed authorities.

Security forces shot dead 49 armed Islamists in 11 regions of the north African country, according to a statement carried by the official news agency APS.

The other dead were three community guards, a local official and two other civilians. They were killed in a clash with a group of

armed fundamentalists in Skikda area, in northeast Algeria, APS said.

Government spokesman Ahmed Attaf said last Wednesday that the security forces, after a period of "adaptation to terrorism" were now in position to "eradicate terrorism."

The authorities said earlier that in the first week in November more than 100 people had died, again most of them fundamentalists.

Diplomats have said, however, that official reports of the killings appear selective.

East Timor students invade US Embassy

DILI, Indonesia (AP) - Hours before President Clinton arrived in Jakarta yesterday for the Pacific rim summit, protesters rampaged through East Timor's capital and kept up a sit-in at the US Embassy, focusing attention on Indonesia's human rights record.

The Clinton administration already has promised to raise human rights with President Suharto of Indonesia, and the twin confrontations, waged in front of foreign journalists covering the summit, ensured the issue would get a high profile.

Crowds of club-wielding rioters threw rocks at baton-charging police, smashed shop windows and torched vehicles in the streets of Dili. Independent sources said there were no confirmed reports of deaths or serious injuries.

In Jakarta, 2,500 kilometers west of Timor Island, two dozen East Timorese students began their second night camped in the US Embassy grounds. They want

to hand Clinton or US Secretary of State Warren Christopher a petition demanding independence for their province.

Christopher expressed sympathy for the students after they scaled the embassy fence Saturday morning, and the embassy said it would not force them out. But yesterday, barricades were set up to keep journalists away from the students.

Domingo Sarmento, their leader said: "The US officials want us to move to the Vatican Embassy. We rejected this offer. We prefer to die rather than leave the embassy."

The East Timor dispute falls in with a long-running debate between the West and Asia over human rights. Like China, Indonesia maintains that Western-style rights are not applicable in a vast, ethnically diverse archipelago still struggling to achieve more basic rights like freedom from hunger and disease.

Irish Labor party reviews its role in Reynolds gov't

DUBLIN (Reuters) - Ireland's disgruntled Labor Party discussed the possibility of pulling out of the two-year old coalition government yesterday, a move that would slow a Northern Ireland peace drive.

"This is a very serious situation. I am going to discuss all the options with my colleagues," Labor leader Dick Spring said as the talks began in a Dublin hotel.

Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, head of the senior coalition partner Fianna Fail, appealed to Spring not to bring down the gov-

ernment which helped steer Northern Ireland to the brink of peace.

"At this crucial stage of the peace process, it is my personal conviction that the interests of the nation are best served by the government continuing in office," Reynolds said.

It was his second appeal in less than 24 hours and underlined the crisis facing his two-year-old coalition over Labor's demand for a greater say in government appointments.

BBC apologizes to Queen Mother for mistakenly reporting her death

LONDON (AP) - The BBC has apologized to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother for reporting she died. Buckingham Palace and Clarence House, the Queen Mother's official residence, were swamped with calls when the BBC's Ceefax television information service reported Friday the 94-year-old mother of Queen Elizabeth II had died.

The announcement, part of a BBC rehearsal script for the real event, was transmitted briefly by mistake.

"One line from a rehearsal script was on screen for literally a few seconds," said a BBC spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He said the BBC has sent the Queen Mother a written apology. A spokeswoman for the Queen Mother said she was much better after hurting her foot while on holiday at Balmoral in the Scottish Highlands.

Vandals scrawl swastikas into Sachsenhausen visitors' book

News agencies

BERLIN - Vandals have scrawled Nazi swastikas into a visitors' book at the former concentration camp Sachsenhausen near Berlin in the latest of a series of neo-Nazi incidents at the site, police said yesterday.

In September, hooligans defaced memorial exhibits and four young skinheads were caught at the camp shouting Nazi slogans. The camp's disused bakery was also set on fire.

Meanwhile, the German military marked Memorial Day yesterday by honoring for the first time Jews who died fighting for Germany in World War I.

In a ceremony attended by Jewish leaders, Chief of Staff Klaus Naumann laid a wreath at

Berlin's Weissensee cemetery, where 395 German Jewish soldiers killed in World War I are buried.

Last year, Jewish leaders boycotted the central Memorial Day ceremony, when Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other government officials dedicated a national war memorial in Berlin.

Jewish leaders objected that the shrine at the Neue Wache (New Guard House), in the center of Berlin, does not adequately separate victims from aggressors.

But yesterday, Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, and Jerzy Kanak, leader of the Jewish community in Berlin, attended the ceremony at the cemetery.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Jerusalem District

ASHKELON ECONOMIC Corp. Ltd.

Lease offered on plots for high-rise construction, Lev Ashkelon, Ashkelon, Total of 430 housing units

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Tender 294/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
6, 9, 57	4, 5	5,945	9,040	56	1,483,118	600,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 56 housing units may be erected on the plot, in high-rise buildings, with a maximum area for registration of 9,040 sq.m., of which the main area is 5,880 sq.m., and the area for services is 3,160 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

Tender 295/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
4, 6, 12, 57, 58	10, 11	5,898	8,720	54	1,437,347	550,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 54 housing units may be erected on the plot, in high-rise buildings, with a maximum area for registration of 8,720 sq.m., of which the main area is 5,880 sq.m., and the area for services is 2,840 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

Tender 296/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
10, 18	24	1,125	5,810	36	552,881	350,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 36 housing units may be erected on the plot, buildings of up to 9 floors, with a maximum area for registration of 5,810 sq.m., of which the main area is 3,780 sq.m., and the area for services is 2,030 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

Tender 297/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
11, 12	25	1,143	5,810	36	555,700	350,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 36 housing units may be erected on the plot, in high-rise buildings, with a maximum area for registration of 5,810 sq.m., of which the main area is 3,780 sq.m., and the area for services is 2,030 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

Tender 298/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
14-17, 33	35	4,210	22,130	124	2,489,541	1,250,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 124 housing units may be erected on the plot, in high-rise buildings of up to 18 floors, with a maximum area for registration of 22,130 sq.m., of which the main area is 20,030 sq.m., and the area for services is 2,100 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

An area of 1,100 sq.m. (maximum) is to be offices and halls (850 sq.m. for the main area, and 250 sq.m. for services).

An area of 2,000 sq.m. (maximum) is to be commercial, including a gallery (1,350 sq.m. for the main area, and 650 sq.m. for services).

Tender 299/94/Yod Mem Block

Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration sq.m.	No. of units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
11, 12, 16, 17	36	4,135	22,950	124	2,427,088	1,250,000

* Urban Building Plan 123/Bet Mem/4 shows that 124 housing units may be erected on the plot, in high-rise buildings of up to 18 floors, with a maximum area for registration of 22,950 sq.m., of which the main area is 20,030 sq.m., and the area for services is 2,920 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan documents.

An area of 1,050 sq.m. (maximum) is to be offices and halls (850 sq.m. for the main area, and 200 sq.m. for services).

An area of 1,370 sq.m. (maximum) is to be commercial, including a gallery (1,300 sq.m. for the main area, and 70 sq.m. for services).

** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will be required to pay Ashkelon Economic Corp. Ltd. the above development costs, which are linked to the index of building inputs for September 1994 (published on October 15, 1994), and to pay the local authority fees and levies, as

detailed in Appendix H of the tender booklet.

† Not including VAT.

NOTE: The attention of bidders is drawn to the fact that bids will not be accepted from a trustee on behalf of a third party, unless they are in line Section 6 of the tender conditions. The right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest. The tender booklet will be available from November 20, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee for the amount noted in the tender booklet should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: December 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Jerusalem Region

Givat Savyon

Notice to Those who Registered at Beit Shemesh

This notice is addressed to those who went to the offices of Beit Shemesh Municipality on November 7, 1994, and who placed their names on a list, which they themselves prepared, and which was submitted at 12 noon to the secretary of the Municipality (and of which a copy was found at the offices of the Administration). The Administration advises those whose names appear on the list, as follows:

As a concession, the Administration has decided to allow those whose names appear on this list to register for the draw. Those whose names appear on this list, and who wish so to do, should come to the offices of the Israel Lands Administration, Jerusalem Region, 34 Ben Yehuda St., 12th Floor, between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. on November 16, 1994, or on a later date, but not after 12 noon on November 24, 1994, bringing with them their identity card and a deposit, in the form of a bank check or bank guarantee for NIS3,000. The other terms, as stated in the explanatory sheet, apply to this registration. The draw scheduled to take place on November 14, 1994, has been postponed; a new date will be announced in the press on November 28, 1994.

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Jerusalem Region

Lease offered on Lots Alef and Bet, for construction of 138 housing units, Lotan, Ashkelon - Invitation to Tender 291/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing 22 month development agreements, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land in Blocks 1727, 1728, the details of which are:

Part of Parcel

Lot	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Construction Area, sq.m.	No. of Units on Plot	Development Costs, NIS	Deposit NIS
16, 17	Alef	9-11	6,180	4,944	1,682,000	250,000
16, 17	Bet	12-14	6,070	4,858	1,682,000	250,000

* Urban Building Plan 102/Bet Mem/4 shows that, on Lot Alef, 76 housing units, with a maximum area for registration of 9,800 sq.m. may be built; on Lot Bet, 62 housing units, with a maximum area for registration of 9,424 sq.m. may be built - all in accordance with the above plan.

** In addition to the bid total, the successful bidder will pay the above development costs to the Min. of Construction and Housing for the broad infrastructure, this sum being linked to the index of building inputs for August 1994. It will be paid, on the basis of the latest known index figure, when payment is made. VAT will not be payable on this amount, and no "tax" invoice will therefore be issued, and the payor will not be entitled to any tax credit from the VAT authorities.

The following are eligible to bid:

1. A company or person, registered in the Contractors Register under Building, Main Branch (100), in accordance with the Law for the Registering of Contractors for Civil Engineering Construction Work 1989.

2. A company or person, not registered in the Contractors Register, who acts as an entrepreneur for the sale and leasing of buildings, constructed by contractors who are registered in the Contractors Register.

3. For Lot Alef, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is more than 100, and who is registered in the Contractors Register in the 100 Branch, Section 5 Gimel, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

4. For Lot Bet, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is more than 100, and who is registered in the Contractors Register in the 100 Branch, Section 5 Gimel, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

5. A contractor/entrepreneur will provide confirmation of his construction work, completed after June 1, 1991, by providing, inter alia:

- A Form 4, registered on the bidder's name.

- A building agreement, contracted between the bidder and another party, demonstrating that the building work was carried out by him; a building permit and Form 4 on the name of the other party should be attached.

- A building agreement, contracted between the bidder and the Ministry of Construction and Housing.

The successful bidders will be entitled to accelerated building program incentive, on the conditions set out in the tender documents.

Bidders may submit a bid for one or both lots, but will not be awarded the tender for more than one lot. The tender booklet will be available from November 17, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS500 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Jerusalem Region, 34 Ben Yehuda St., 12th Floor, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-254121, during regular working hours.

A deposit, in the form of a bank check or bank guarantee, for NIS250,000 must be attached to the bid. Last date for submitting bids: December 22, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

The right is reserved to accept any bid or to reject them all, including the highest.

A site tour for bidders will take place on December 8, 1994, leaving at 10:00 a.m. from Rehov Beit Shemesh (the office of Yoram Gaddash).

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Southern Region

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING Property and Housing Division

Invitation to Bid for the Lease on Plots for the high-rise construction of 638 housing units, Shaaron Quarter, Eilat, - 6 lots - Urban Building Plan 136/Bet Mem/2 - Invitation to Tender 268/94/Bet Shin

Extension of Bid Period

The last date for submitting bids for the above has been put back to Sunday, December 4, 1994 (12 noon) and not as indicated in the tender booklet and the press announcements. The postponement is being made, in view of the errors in the tender booklet.

Bids should be placed in the tenders box at the Administration's office in Rehov Ben Zvi (over Usmiel Yehalom) Tel. 07-232202, during regular working hours, up to Sunday, December 4, at 12 noon.

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Jerusalem Region

CORRECTION NOTICE

Lease offered on Plots 95, 96, for construction of 130 housing units + 2,600 sq.m. of commercial space, Neot Shoshanim Bet, Ashkelon - Invitation to Tender 290/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing 22 month development agreements, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land in Blocks 1239, the details of which are:

Part of Parcel

Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Residential Construction Area, sq.m.	Commercial Construction Area, sq.m.	Max. No. of Housing Units	Development Costs* NIS†	Deposit NIS
14, 20	95	13,180	13,000	2,600	4,768,853	600,000

* Urban Building Plan 92/Bet Mem/4 shows that 130 housing units may be built, with a maximum area for registration of 13,000 sq.m., plus 2,600 sq.m. of commercial space, maximum total area for registration: 15,600 sq.m. - all in accordance with the above plan.

** In addition to the bid total, the successful bidder will pay the development costs of NIS4,768,853 to the Min. of Construction and Housing for the broad infrastructure, this sum being linked to the index of building inputs for September 1994. It will be paid, on the basis of the latest known index figure, when payment is made.

VAT will not be payable on this amount, and no "tax" invoice will therefore be issued, and the payor will not be entitled to any tax credit from the VAT authorities.

The following are eligible to bid:

1. A company or person, registered in the Contractors Register under Building, Main Branch (100), in accordance with the Law for the Registering of Contractors for Civil Engineering Construction Work 1989.

2. A company or person, not registered in the Contractors Register, who acts as an entrepreneur for the sale and leasing of buildings, constructed by contractors who are registered in the Contractors Register.

3. A contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is more than 100, and who is registered in the Contractors Register in the 100 Branch, Section 5 Gimel, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

4. A contractor/entrepreneur will provide confirmation of his construction work, completed after June 1, 1991, by providing, inter alia:

- A Form 4, registered on the bidder's name.

- A building agreement, contracted between the bidder and another party, demonstrating that the building work was carried out by him; a building permit and Form 4 on the name of the other party should be attached.

- A building agreement, contracted between the bidder and the Ministry of Construction and Housing.

The successful bidders will be entitled to accelerated building program incentive, on the conditions set out in the tender documents.

The tender booklet will be available from November 17, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS500 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Jerusalem Region, 34 Ben Yehuda St., 12th Floor, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-254121, during regular working hours.

A deposit, in the form of a bank check or bank guarantee, for NIS600,000 must be attached to the bid. Last date for submitting bids: December 15, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

The right is reserved to accept any bid or to reject them all, including the highest.

A mime who breaks the sound barrier

HELEN KAYE

THERE aren't many entertainers whose resumé can raise a chuckle, but Hanoch Rosenne is one of them. He must be the only soldier in the world who did his army service as a mime.

But if he's silent on stage, there's plenty of noise off it.

Rosenne uses TV, voice-overs, sound effects and the audience in his shows. They're all there in his newest, *Fun without Words* (*Bidur Volo Milim*), now previewing countrywide.

"I look at mime as first and foremost entertainment," he says. "The mirrored room that serves as his practice studio and office."

That's where he works out for three hours daily and also tries out new sketches.

"Classic mime, with all its posturing and beauty, is a bit old-fashioned. It demands more of an audience, like going to a classical concert instead of a musical," he says.

But even though the show-biz (read: comical) element is paramount, Rosenne says: "I want to popularize mime, not cheapen it. Classic mime is my foundation, and once I have the audience with me, I slip in something more serious like *The Statue*."

The poor statue comes to life and descends from its pedestal. "Because it's a bit weird, everyone except a baby rejects it. This is one of the pieces from the new show, which combines new sketches with old favorites."

Rosenne's last show was *Breaking the Sound Barrier* (*Milim Zeh Zeh Hakol*) in 1991. Although he performs constantly for invited audiences, he creates a new show for the general public only about every three years. "So that I'm not overexposed."

He also tours abroad extensively, most recently to the Far East where he performed at an international festival in Singapore and an international mime festival in

Shanghai. One of his performances in China was for children at a school for the deaf in Beijing.

"They gave me an almost royal reception," he recalls. "When I arrived they were all standing there with little Israeli flags, and after my performance the children did a mime show for me. Their teacher told me that they'd been practicing for weeks. I performed for deaf children in Singapore, too."

"I'm going back to Singapore next May and I'd like to work more in the Far East. Asian audiences are very attuned to movement because so much of their own theater arts are movement-centered."

Mimes, no matter what their country of origin, can communicate effortlessly with audiences all over the world, Rosenne agrees, "because this subconscious understanding of body language is something primal, a universal code. An audience can identify with it from the first movement."

Rosenne looks like a mime — he's small, slim and supple as a gymnast. His face under its cap of fine brown hair is guileless and malleable as clay, but more often than not it wears an impudent — and audience-captivating — grin.

Born and raised in Jerusalem, this shy child found mime a perfect way to communicate. Influenced by Sammy Molcho (who today lives and works mostly abroad), Rosenne started to do street theater. The Israel Festival hired the 17-year-old mime to perform in 1976. A year later he had his first solo show at Jerusalem's Pargod Theater.

After completing his compulsory army service in 1980, he ended up as in-house director for all the army entertainment troupes. The kids got to know him as Panto on TV in the early '80s; in 1986 Rosenne came out with *Don't Take Me At My Word*, which had a successful run off-Broadway the following year.



Rosenne sees his art as entertainment. Classic mime, he says, is 'a bit old-fashioned.'

In 1988 he had the title role in *Peter Pan* for which "I had to learn to breathe all over again," as the role had him not only speaking but also singing.

He's happiest performing alone, and creates an almost instant rapport with his audience, especially with children, who don't have to be asked twice to go up on stage with Rosenne. In the Far East, he says, "they're not used to audience participation,

but they're very serious about it and obey me to the letter. And in Germany they'll go on doing what I say till I tell them to stop."

Besides performing, he also teaches mime. He's worked at the Beit Zvi Drama School for 10 years and with its graduating class devised the fanciful *Tale of A Sperm* last year, which is currently running at the Beit Liessin Theater. Now he has an idea running around in his head for a musical

that he calls *Robonocchio*.

Two years ago Rosenne married psychologist Anat Tzachi, who found an original way of getting her man. "About six years ago I came home from a performance one evening," he relates, "and found a tennis ball with writing on it in my mailbox. 'The ball is in your court,'" it said and listed a phone number."

And when he's not working? "I work," he says, and grins.

Lev-Ari answers his own role call

HELEN KAYE

FOR most actors, rejection is an occupational hazard. For Shimon Lev-Ari, it's a source of career satisfaction.

Ever since becoming a professional actor in 1963, freelancer Lev-Ari has turned down every single role that didn't appeal to him. That included a whole season's worth of parts at Habimah in 1965. "And I had no other work at the time," he recalls.

"Most of the actors I've ever talked to tell me that there aren't more than a dozen they've really loved of all the roles they've ever done," he says. "I think I'm just about closing in on my dozen and I haven't done many more than that."

The dozen include Vladimir in four productions and a film of *Waiting for Godot* (1965-74), Hap in *Death of a Salesman* (1965), Vincent in the one-man show of that name which he performed all over the country from 1975 to 1983, and Victor in *The Price* (1991).

Now there's a new one to add to the list: he's playing Eduard Bachelet in Marcel Pagnol's *The Merchants of Glory*, directed by Itzik Weingarten and currently previewing at the Beersheba Theater, a role "so fantastically good and in such a meaty play that I could hardly believe my eyes when I first read the script."

Merchants of Glory is Pagnol's ironic title for a tale about the marketing of death for financial and political ends. Bachelet's only son, Henri (Yigal Sachs), dies heroically at the Battle of Verdun in 1916. His heroism is the springboard from which unscrupulous politicians make their own leap to glory, and they take Bachelet with them. The middle-aged nobody from a provincial sub-department ends up a government minister.

Life, says Lev-Ari, has put a hex on our hero. "And intelligent though he is, Bachelet has been unable to fulfill any of his early aspirations. Yet, when we meet him at the beginning of the play, he's not embittered. He really does live by the Golden Rule."

"He's honest, loyal, a good family man, and although he makes compromise after compromise to adapt to the changing circumstance after his son's death, in his own eyes Bachelet stays the same," says Lev-Ari.

Except that son Henri isn't dead; and he returns to the bosom of his family at a most inopportune time. Fortunately, the wily Berliureau (Avi Uri) is able to bribe Henri to lie low.

"Henri learns fast," observes Lev-Ari. "What Bachelet does in the name of love and principle, Henri does for money. I find in

this a real parallel to our own politicians. In the '40s and '50s they were motivated by ideology. Money and power drive them today."

"Besides being a parable about what war does to people, the play is a satire on power politics. Bachelet rises to power, not because of any real ability but because he's popular and a good speaker."

Lev-Ari's is a proven ability, but not just as an actor. He has an MA in theater history from Tel Aviv University. He helped design the curriculum for its theater department in the late '60s, and was department head. In 1970, he started the theater archive library which he still runs, having resigned as faculty administrator in 1978 to direct the archives full time.

"I'm a real university animal," he says. "It started when I began studying in 1963. I wanted an education, so I took theater and history. Then, when I decided that I wasn't going to run after every role, I also decided that I'd have to find an alternative source of income, and I've always liked teaching. Besides, I was already married and had a child."

He and Nura, a career officer in the IDF until her retirement a few years ago, married in 1967. They have three grown children. Dan, 26, is a history major at Tel Aviv. Oded, 19, plays piano and saxophone in the IDF orchestra. The only one to have followed her father onto the stage is 24-year-old Dorit.

"I might have been a musician," muses Lev-Ari. "Because I played the accordion very well. I gave it up when I started high school, but in the play, Shabtai [Konori] and I sing a song for which I composed the music in my teens. It got third prize in a *Ma'ariv* Lanoar contest."

Born in Bucharest in 1942, Lev-Ari immigrated with his parents in 1948 after a year in an Italian refugee camp. He's always wanted to be an actor. "I remember myself at 3½ dressed up in my mother's petticoat. My parents took me with them to the theater. In Bucharest last year I went to the Yiddish Theater and remembered the very row we always sat in."

Here, his professional career started with Haim Topol directing him in *One Cent History* for the Theater Club. It ran for a year, but "when Topol suggested a new show I turned him down because I wanted to study."

Thus started the pattern that has characterized Lev-Ari's stage career ever since. But as he says, "I've always been at peace with my decisions because many years ago I understood that it doesn't matter what you do, as long as you're at peace with yourself."

Ménage à flop: A trying tale of dorm-room love

THREESOME

Directed by Andrew Fleming. Screenplay by Andrew Fleming. Hebrew title: *Shilsha B'Yamim Ahar*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.

Stars: Lara Flynn Boyle, Eddie, Josh Charles, Stuart. Directed by: Stephen Baldwin.

Andrew Fleming's *Threesome* is set in a co-ed dorm on a generic American college campus where the air is thick with sexual ambivalence and the smell of delivery pizza.

But "ambivalent" may be too nuanced a word for the state of these characters' hormones.

"To Be Announced" is a more accurate description, or "patent pending," both of which work better to convey the utterly unmythical, almost rote nature of the sex-

ual experimentation that takes place in this film.

Against all odds, Fleming manages to banish even the faintest trace of psychological ambiguity — or even erotic suggestion — from his portrait of this collegiate *ménage à trois*. According to Fleming's pathologically glib outline, orgies are just something these kids must pass through on their way to adulthood, rather like Freshman English.

Part of the problem is that Fleming can't decide if he wants to dramatize this triangular attraction or laugh at it. While he waffles, the situational nitty-gritty emerges in all its mundane glory from the mouth of the narrator, Eddie (Josh Charles), a transfer student with a big vocabulary, deadpan delivery and shaky sense of his own sexuality.

In nearly gothic detail, Eddie describes the first meeting with his

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

roommate, Stuart (Stephen Baldwin), a thick-headed, womanizing slob whose girly posters and tequila binges render him the perfect cliché foil for Eddie.

As Stuart parties, Eddie the effete, intellectual snob (read: homosexual-in-training) compulsively cleans the toilet, reads thick weathered tomes, and tucks his sheets into hospital corners.

Enter Alex (Lara Flynn Boyle), a pug-nosed drama major whose unisex name confused the housing office and who now must share a suite with Eddie and Stuart. The three argue for a little while about earth-shattering matters like who stole Alex's frozen yogurt from the refrigerator and who gets first dibs on the shower. Then, before

you can say "misguided," Alex has fallen in love with Eddie, Eddie with Stuart, and Stuart with Alex.

None of these feelings are reciprocated, but neither are they left to smolder unconfessed. In good debate team tradition, the positions of all three players are emphatically stated and restated, discussed, justified, and eventually tried.

Aside from talking too much and working out their frustrations in the form of numerous soft-core pillow- and shaving-cream fights, the characters do all sorts of humiliating things to demonstrate their love. Alex, in particular, goes to slapstick extremes and won't stop before mounting a library table where she moans and writhes as Eddie reads Hawthorne aloud.

Is the most notable characteristic of youthful passion really its

overwhelming silliness, recognizable only in retrospect? Maybe, but if that's the case, it's not at all clear why anyone would bother to revisit that mortification with a full-length movie, let alone why we should bother to sit through it. And if it happens that there is in fact something richer and deeper and more illuminating about young love, there's no way to tell it from this movie.

Finally, the only class anyone bothers to attend in the course of *Threesome* is when Eddie goes to one on French cinema. The reason for his diligence becomes painfully clear toward the end of the film, when he makes somber reference to Truffaut's *Jules and Jim*, the ultimate love-triangle movie. But who does Andrew Fleming think he is, even invoking the name of that cinematic genius? He is to Truffaut what Koolhaas is to fresh cream.

Tenor goes to bat for others — and himself — as an understudy

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

AMERICAN tenor Antonio Nagore is set to get off the bench tonight.

Yes, he has sung one aria (from *Faust*), one duet (*La Traviata*) and one quartet (*Rigoletto*), the latter two during the opening gala of the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center.

But performing three numbers in 2½ months is not much by any standard.

In fact, Nagore, 36, is here because he was hired by the New Israeli Opera to act as understudy for two roles in *Boris Godunov*.

He's covering the parts of the monk Dimtiri, who aspires to dethrone the Tsar, and of the Machiavellian Shuysky.

Tonight, Nagore finally gets his chance to sing one performance as Shuysky.

The reward for so much enforced inactivity, Nagore says, is learning the role of Dimtiri.

"You don't get many chances to learn this role, because not many opera houses do *Boris*. But now I have it under my belt."

In any case, Nagore is used to these situations.

"I made my career by filling in. In 11 years I was filling in 13 times and who knows, maybe one day I will be filling in for Domingo at the Met."

NAGORE says it's tough for ten-

ors these days because many audiences simply want to hear the Big Three tenors whenever they go to the opera house.

While he admires Pavarotti, Domingo and Carreras, Nagore has his criticisms as well.

"I think that at one time, each of the three had a huge impact. But today I think Pavarotti screams a little bit too much. It's not the same voice he had. Domingo has a fabulous instrument, which has a real sweetness to it. Carreras in his early days had a beautiful, sweet instrument, but since he recovered [from leukemia], it's not the same voice. I miss that sweetness in the voice. But it's amazing that three different tenors all sing the same repertoire."

The reason, he says, is money. "Money speaks a lot in the music business, and that hurts a lot of the artistic decisions. It's like free agency in football or baseball. It hurts the sport, but it is still a great sport."

Nagore also suggests that, as many critics claim, singing in past generations was better on the whole.

"What we miss is good artistry. In so many performances, I don't hear much artistic singing — I hear loud singing. When the composer writes *piano*, I still hear *forte*.

There's not much artistic singing, but just screaming."

The fault, according to Nagore, lies above all with the conductors.

"So many times we have to sing louder than we should in big halls, and the conductors demand that we sing out so much. *Piano* is so much a forgotten dynamic these days."

About his own voice, Nagore says: "I have a fairly large instrument, but I also have the capability to sing soft and I try and use that in any role that I do. I think the nice, soft, beautiful cantilena is a dying art. I mean, if the composer took the time to write such beautiful music for us, we should sing it the way he asked."

This is the reason he likes to do concert work as well.

"I love concert work because it teaches us how to go back and really sing and apply our early lessons to what we do now. Because opera is very stressful, singing a beautiful song is like going back to basics and finding the colors of the voice again."

NAGORE COMES from a musical family in Tucson, Arizona.

"We are a family of tenors. My grandfather was a tenor and my dad is a tenor who sings in church,

which is where I started. There is a tenor gene in the family."

Recently Nagore and his wife moved to New York, the only way he believes he can establish a career.

"New York is totally against my personal nature, but it was the only way to have a career. The good thing about New York is not being there a lot."

Nagore is singing today in opera houses worldwide, and he takes an active part in selecting the repertoire he performs.

"If I don't like a role, I don't sing it. The French repertoire hits me in the heart, but the German repertoire — even Mozart can't do it for me, even the good ones put me to sleep. I love Strauss, Wag-

ner and Mozart, but it doesn't really hit me."

Nagore first came to this country a year ago to sing Steva in *Jenufa*, a role he will sing again with the NIO when Janacek's work is mounted next season both in Tel Aviv and during an NIO tour to Berlin.

Before that, he will return to Tel Aviv this summer to sing Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana* and understudy Canio in *Pagliacci*. And at the end of next season he will take part in the NIO revival of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride*.

In the meantime, the most important thing is his performance tonight.

"I will just fall on stage, and hopefully sing all the right notes."

HAIFA READERS

Senior staffers of The Jerusalem Post including President and Publisher Yehuda Levy, Executive Editor David Bar-Ilan, and Jerusalem Post reporters will be visiting Haifa on Wednesday, November 16.

Readers and friends are invited to meet with them at 5:30 p.m. at the Haifa Town Hall, 14 Rehov Hassan Shukri, for a questions and answers session, in the presence of Mayor Amram Mitzna.

Refreshments.

Please confirm your attendance by phoning CLC 02-247555.

Smart version of 'The Idiot' up for UK awards

HELEN KAYE

THE Geshen Theater and actor Israel (Sasha) Demidov will contend for Best International Production and Best Actor in a Visiting Production in the Manchester Evening News contest on December 6.

The Geshen production of *The Idiot*, and Demidov in the title role, got rave reviews in the

British press. Yevgeny Arye's directing was termed "stunning" (the *Guardian*) and Demidov's acting "transcendent" (*Independent on Sunday*).

The Haifa Theater's *Waiting for Godot* and *Games in the Back Yard* also garnered praise, as did

the Cameri Theater's production of *Naomi*. These productions were among six chosen to participate in the Israeli Theater Season in Manchester from October 30 to November 12.

The other two selections were *Transit Hotel* by the Tmuna Co. of Tel Aviv, and Lia Koenig's one-woman show in Yiddish.

ICO hits the right note

THE Israel Chamber Orchestra has two reasons to celebrate these days.

The ensemble has just returned from a highly successful coast-to-coast tour of America. Critics lauded both the orchestra and violinist-cum-conductor Shlomo Mintz, who led all the concerts, including a sold-out performance in New York's Carnegie Hall.

Mintz, the orchestra's previous music adviser, left the ICO in the middle of last season, saying he could not continue without the support of both the board and the musicians.

The American tour, however, was planned several years ago.

On the home front, the orchestra board announced late last week that Idit Zvi has been appointed general manager.

Zvi, who founded and has directed the Upper Galilee Chamber Music Days since 1985, announced last summer that she would cease leading that event.

The Upper Galilee Chamber Music Days draws music lovers to Kfar Blum every summer from all across the country.

Zvi is also an established pianist who plays both here and abroad. She has also worked for two decades as a senior program editor at the Voice of Music.

Ilana Parnes, until recently the ICO's assistant director who for several months was also acting general director, has been appointed deputy general manager.

Together, the two will embark on their first major mission — finding and appointing a music director.

Michael Ajzenstadt

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Gogol's famous satire of government corruption is transported to modern day Israel.

"An explosion of laughter... the best entertainment in town."

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Modern classic by Dürrenmatt about the revenge of a millionaire on the lover who jilted her.

Co-production of Habima and the CAMERI Theatre with

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Rabin's new caution

ACCORDING to participants in yesterday's cabinet meeting, the Friday killing of three army officers by Islamic Jihad cast an impenetrable shadow over the proceedings. For the first time since signing the Oslo agreement, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed doubt about implementing the agreement in Judea and Samaria on schedule. While there was no intention to delay "empowering" the Palestinians in the spheres of welfare and tourism, he said, the questions of security could not be handled in a rush. Negotiations on security matters may take many months.

The government still believes that Islamic Jihad, like the other rejectionists who cheered the attack at the Netzarim junction, is trying to stop "the process," not to hasten it; and that delaying or suspending the talks with the PLO would be tantamount to a surrender to the terrorists.

But if yesterday's reports from the cabinet meeting are accurate, Rabin is having second thoughts about one part of the agreement: the withdrawal and its security implications. He hopes to bolster Arafat's position by giving him control over much of the daily life of the population in Judea and Samaria. But he wishes to suspend withdrawal until Arafat proves he can control the terrorists.

What this means is that the agreement should have been structured differently; that the handover of responsibility for security should have been conditioned on the complete cessation of terrorist activity for, say, six months. Now it may be too late. To expect that the PLO will now be satisfied with "putting out the garbage," as its spokesmen used to deride any proposal which did not include armed control over defined territories, is unrealistic. But the alternative is a prescription for disaster.

The danger is that again the government will be loathe to break an agreement on which it has staked its future, even though the PLO has not kept its own part of the deal. If it follows past patterns, it may again allow itself to be persuaded by PLO arguments that the root cause of terrorism

is Israel's presence in the territories.

The unanimity with which every Palestinian - from "moderate" Nabil Shaath to Hamas spokesmen - suggested immediately after Friday's killing that dismantling the settlements would bring calm was nothing short of startling. Even Tishrin, the government newspaper in Damascus, urged Israel "to learn the lesson of recent attacks, relinquish the occupied territories and thus stop the increasing attacks on it."

Unfortunately, there are cabinet ministers who readily concur. They would probably rather talk about it only after a decent interval has elapsed, but they are obviously itching to explain why it would be easier to protect Israelis from "the enemies of peace" if at least some of the settlements are removed. That these enemies vow to fight Israel until it forfeits every last inch of "Arab land," and that the most devastating terrorist strike was against bus riders in the heart of Tel Aviv, not against "settlers," seems not to impress Environment Minister Yossi Sarid. "We need places like Netzarim like a hole in the head," he said yesterday.

But it was Rabin himself who reminded the cabinet that the majority of terror victims were killed inside the Green Line. Indeed, Islamic Jihad has vowed to strike at targets not only in Tel Aviv but abroad - in Britain, Germany and Argentina. None of these can quite meet the definition of "a hole in the head."

Rabin seems to have decided against accelerating the process, evacuating the settlements, leapfrogging to final status talks, and rushing into an agreement with Syria to neutralize the rejectionists - all proposed by doves as quick fixes for the scourge of terrorism. He seems to have concluded that such solutions will only exacerbate an increasingly untenable situation. One can only hope that, if he is determined to continue with the process, he will at least stand his ground on calling a halt to withdrawal, until he can be sure that the redeployment of the IDF in Judea and Samaria will not create Gaza Strips within spitting distance of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PRICE OF PEACE

Sir, - We are constantly reminded by the leaders of Israel that the present wave of terrorist activities, which increased dramatically since the signing of the Oslo agreement, is the price Israel has to pay for peace.

One could make the analogy with a group of doctors informing the world that AIDS is the price we have to pay for making love. Quite a large number of people would then forgo love in order not to get AIDS. Likewise if death is the price to pay for peace, quite a number of people would be entitled to forgo peace.

The leaders of Israel have lost the essential concept of their responsibilities. The responsibility of a leader is to ensure the well-being of their people, not to strive for some lofty ideals or theoretic niceties. To pursue the

goal of the Nobel Peace Prize fits the agenda of philosophers, humanitarian agencies and religious leaders, but not politicians. If, in the course of his career, a politician receives a Nobel Peace Prize so be it, but it may not, under any circumstances, become the goal of a politician. Politicians are obliged to act within the boundaries of the possible. They may not indulge in dreams. Of course, vision and hope are essential but only within the bounds of reality. History is full of disasters resulting from the dreams of politicians.

Our present leaders would be well advised to re-evaluate their agenda as well as its possibilities.

DAVID LAPA

Antwerp, Belgium.

KASTNER REVISITED

Sir, - It is a moot point whether the story of Kastner merited a TV series, but the allegation against Hanna Szenes at a time when the nation observed the 50th anniversary of her heroic death is ill-timed and ill-conceived. No wonder Dov Shilansky is furious! By the admission of the author, Motti Lerner, he indulged in "poetic license" to cast the aspersions on Hanna's character. What purpose does it serve, if any?

I had the privilege of knowing the late Shmuel (Samu) Springman, an associate of Kastner as the treasurer of the Budapest Rescue Committee. He approached me about writing his biography, but I only managed a feature article in the *Winnipeg Free*

Press, which I represented. Springman claimed that it was in his power to save Hanna's life, in a quiet way, by using his contacts with the Hungarian hierarchy and a proper sum of money. However, the public sir created by her mother - against his advice - made this impossible. It is not conceivable that Springman would have been involved without Kastner, as claimed in the play.

Another piece of advice Springman gave Kastner was to let sleeping dogs lie, and not to sue Malkiel Greenwald for slander. The end result is well known.

SHLOMO YURMAN

Ramat Hasharon.

PRISON VISIT

Sir, - A number of us visit certain prisoners in Ramle Ayalon jail on a regular basis, as an action of *hesed*. Recently, while waiting in line for almost two full hours to check the items brought for prisoners and receive an admission number, there was a great deal of pushing, screaming and even physical brawls, mainly because there is no number system for arrivals (as in other government offices, banks, etc.). Upon finally completing pre-visitations procedures, we were told to wait for entry to see the prisoners. (On past occasions, it took anywhere from 10 to 30 minutes until we would be called.) This time, however, after about 45 minutes, we saw people being admitted who had been behind us in line, and when we tried to inquire, all hell broke loose and we were treated like convicted criminals by prison personnel and police alike, rather than as professional citizens.

Our leader, a venerable 72-year-old gentleman, while trying to inquire what was taking so long for us to enter, was physically attacked, scratched and pummeled on the chest by a crazy young woman, muttering her hatred for Americans. Then, when he succeeded in reaching the desk to enquire, a prison warden abused him, both physically and verbally bashing his arm, forcibly clos-

ing the window on his hand, and finally arbitrarily denying any visit and refusing to return his identity card. To add insult to injury, the same female attacker took this warden to the police and pressed charges against our respected leader, during which time the warden proceeded to bear false witness as to what had just happened.

Jews against Jews; Jews attacking and fighting fellow-Jews; Jewish police brutally beating Jewish women and children at demonstrations; Jews "framing" fellow Jews... Where will all this end? Don't we have enough problems threatening our very existence?

RUTH H. BRENNER

Jerusalem.

HEADLIGHTS

Sir, - Some readers may know of a new law requiring headlights of cars to be put on during daylight hours in the winter. I recommend the buying, for about NIS 40, of a *zanzam*, an alarm device which buzzes if you leave your lights on when the car is stationary. Otherwise, like me, you will have a flat battery from time to time.

REUVEN BEN-DOV

Jerusalem.

SOLDIERS NOT TO BLAME

Sir, - Is it any wonder soldiers decided to hide rather than fight? For the last two years, we have been taught and told by our government and our cultural icons that everything we have believed in is false.

We were imperialist conquerors in 1948 and 1967. Arab land claims are more relevant than ours. Zionism is kitsch. The Law of Return should be voided because "smaller Israel" is too crowded and anyway olim either are not really Jewish enough or are too religious.

Hikes around the land are dangerous. Nature is under-utilized, so let us build more highways. Settling the land is inappropriate today and is done by right-wing fanatics. Agriculture is not really work for Jews because we can import produce more cheaply.

High-school trips to Poland should be canceled because they can cause patriotic feelings. Army is *passé* in the era of peace and anyhow most volunteers for the fighting units are religious, therefore it is not like the army of the good old days. High-level army officers are kissing the cheeks of former enemies and telling us we cannot solve our problems with battles, only through political solutions. Terrorist attacks are not really aimed against Jews, but against peace. The eternal connection of Jews to the land of Israel is based on the Torah, obviously a superstitious fairy tale. Therefore Hebron and Shechem are not eternal but up for debate. Tanach studies in high schools are now optional, like French and sewing.

There seems to be one politically correct, acceptable goal today and it is economic development. That is not enough to sacrifice your life for. These soldiers are being blamed for successfully internalizing and acting on what today's establishment is marketing to the people. These 19- and 20-year-olds sitting in Lebanon for months at a time, dying, being wounded, fighting a war that is not being acknowledged, are not to be blamed.

MYRNA BENNETT

Haifa.

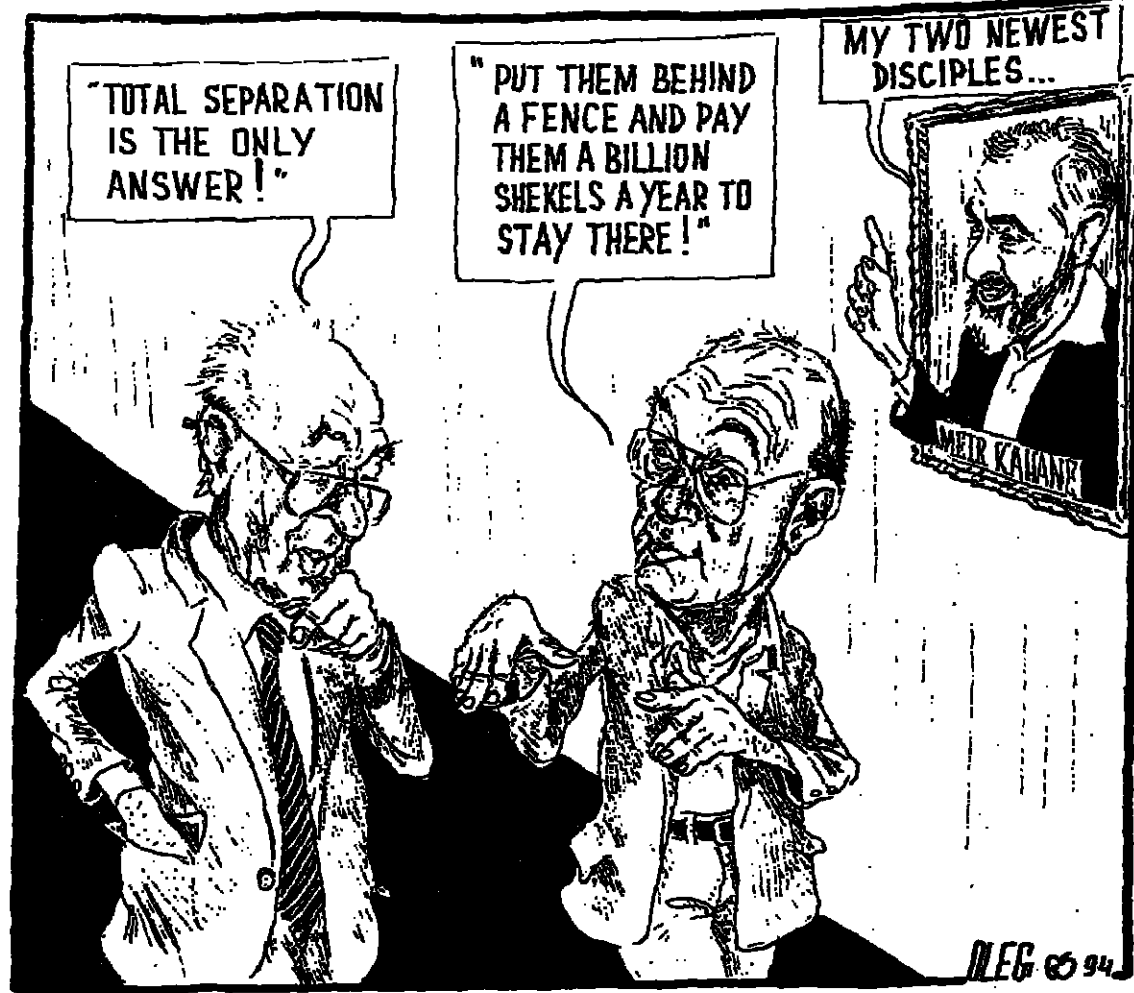
DEMOLITION OF HOMES

Sir, - Does anyone seriously believe that the demolition of the family home of the suspected suicide bomber of bus No. 5 will deter other suicide bombers? We have been doing this for decades and all it seems to do is satisfy the quest for vengeance of the man in the street.

Could it not be that this primitive system of collective punishment, "eye-for-an-eye revenge," hitting the innocent together with the guilty, creates and motivates more future suicide bombers than it deters?

ZVI AJARONI

Tel Aviv.



'His Master's Voice'

ARIEL SHARON

DURING my many years as an army commander and as a cabinet minister, intelligence reports and fact-based evaluations were generally made independently of the political party in power.

Today, unfortunately, the reverse is true. Why? Because in many cases, intelligence reports indicate a totally different course of action from the one the government is taking, and run counter to the "information" our leaders release to the public.

Example: For more than a year, intelligence reports said Yasser Arafat wouldn't fight terror, and that attacks on Israelis would continue.

But what did the government tell the public? That Arafat would fight terror, "without recourse to the High Court of Justice."

Yet terror has increased, taking a heavy toll. Friday's suicide bombing at the Netzarim checkpoint, which killed three IDF reservists and wounded six other soldiers, is just the latest in a string of recent attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians.

Intelligence reports indicated Arafat did not intend to, or couldn't, abrogate the Palestinian Covenant calling for Israel's destruction.

But what did the premier and foreign minister tell the people? That Arafat had promised he would do away with the covenant and wherever he pleases.

They not only ignored information from the intelligence services, but, in addition, gave the public a dishonest picture.

Only very gradually have I discovered something more: that instead of presenting the facts as

they are, some intelligence officers are likely to omit facts or simply not pass them on, for fear of harming our leaders' party-political needs. Or, conversely, they match evaluations to situations, without recourse to the facts, to suit the politicians' mood.

The prime minister has forcibly politicized the system. In it, only one voice is heard: "His Master's Voice."

When intelligence is ignored, undermined or tailored to suit the politicians, security is in a very bad way

THERE COULD hardly be a graver example of the government's attempt to whitewash reality and bend facts to suit its policy than the premier's attempt last week to undermine and question the motives of Brig.-Gen. Ya'acov Amidror, a senior Intelligence Branch officer who cast doubts on the credibility of Syria's Hafez Assad.

But Amidror was doing no more than stating the truth. Assad has broken agreements, whenever and wherever he pleases.

In the Six Day War, in violation of the 1949 armistice agreement, when we were still fighting on the their control or outside them. At the moment, however, a total war by the PLO against Moslem ex-

tremists simply isn't realistic. True, in the last resort, Arafat cannot have peace with both Israel and the terror groups. But just as a comprehensive peace between Israel and the Palestinians isn't something which can be achieved overnight, so the PLO cannot be expected to initiate a total breach with the Moslem rejectionists at this stage.

But in one sphere, Israel must do far more than it has in the past in getting the international community to take more decisive action against countries which inspire and aid terror groups.

This will necessitate not only intensive behind-the-scenes work by diplomats and intelligence officers, but an extensive, worldwide information campaign, one whose goal is to convince public opinion that Israel isn't the only country threatened by these extremists.

Journalists and pop singers shot dead in Algiers; armed attacks on tourists in Egypt; anti-Western incitement within Moslem communities in Western countries, and terrorist attacks against Jewish targets in Israel and outside. can and must be highlighted. So must human rights abuses, state terror and repression by Moslem extremists, and the Reagan administration's vision of legitimizing government.

Israel had its hands tied behind its back in December 1992, when it tried to explain its deportation of 415 Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists.

Today, in the midst of the peace process, Israel's hands are tied no longer. It must speak out clearly in the service of its own interests and those of the rest of the enlightened world.

The writer is a political scientist.

Rabin's terror conundrum

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

ASKED to explain the motives behind the Friday's terrorist attack on the road to Netzarim, a Hamas leader explained that the suicide bomber went out on his mission knowing that the Jews he killed would go to hell, and he would go to heaven.

This statement, and other recent ones by Hamas and Islamic Jihad leaders, are enough to curdle the blood.

True, there are Israelis who believe that Baruch Goldstein, who perpetrated the massacre in the Cave of the Patriarchs, went straight to heaven, and that the 29 Moslems he killed went to hell. And just as there are Palestinians who believe the Jews have no rights at all in *Falastin*, so there are Jews who believe there is no room for any Arabs in Eretz Yisrael.

And yet there is a difference. In our case, only individuals or fringe elements act on such convictions, whereas on the Palestinian side, there is a large, grassroots movement linked to the whole of the Moslem world.

What ought Israel do in this situation?

Opponents of the peace process use terror to advocate the halting of the process and a total and uncompromising war on those who commit atrocities in the name of Islam and those who aid and abet such acts.

Evil must be combated, they say, just as the Allies fought against Nazi Germany, up to the point of unconditional surrender. Only after the Moslem extremists are defeated and eradicated will there be any hope of a lasting settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

Supporters of the peace process agree there must be an all-out war on Moslem extremists, but point out that their demise needn't necessarily be the result of force.

The extremists' defeat, they point out, will be hastened once their message to the masses becomes irrelevant, in other words, once the Palestinians enjoy political independence, economic prosperity and social progress.

The most serious question for the government, which is clearly committed to the second proposition, is: What should it do about

Better international cooperation is the key to combating this blight

terror groups like Hamas and the Islamic Jihad until such time as the fruits of peace can be generally seen and felt?

THE OBVIOUS answer is that Israel should continue to fight these groups, as it has in the past. And in this war, Israel has usually had the upper hand, despite occasional painful successes by the enemy.

Israel is also right in demanding that Arafat and his men do everything in their power to stop Hamas and the Islamic Jihad committing acts of terror against Israelis, either inside the territories under Egyptian front and Assad (then defense minister) thought we had weakened or were hard-pressed. Syrian tanks attacked the northern sector of the Galilee panhandle.

They were repelled, and the attack resulted in Israel's conquering the Golan.

In the Yom Kippur War, Assad violated the 1967 cease-fire and,

without any provocation from Israel, attacked the Golan Heights, his forces almost crossing the Jordan River.

The premier flaunts the 1974 Disengagement of Forces agreement. But Assad breached that pact as well, by ordering the replacement of ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon in 1981, inhibiting Israeli overflights and ignoring the "red lines" in the sector.

Today, Assad is violating agreements by encouraging and actively aiding Hizbullah's forces and Palestinian terror groups to launch attacks which cause heavy casualties to our units in southern Lebanon.

The fact that Assad is doing this in Lebanon changes nothing: Lebanon is Syrian-occupied. Hizbullah's bases are in territory that has been effectively Syrian since January 1976.

The Palestinian terror organizations now operating more vigorously in southern Lebanon are all headquartered in Damascus. In Lebanon, Assad finds it easy to violate agreements, whereas on the Golan, it's harder and more dangerous, because of the IDF's proximity to Damascus.

What Brig.-Gen. Amidror said about Assad was honest, responsible and professional. And it was timely. What it means is that Israel must ensure the best possible security arrangements vis-à-vis Syria.

There have been too many indications that our security is being undermined. Failures have been too many and too frequent for it to be a coincidence. And when the issue is IDF intelligence evaluations, it is very dangerous.

The question is: Has the rot set in even in our intelligence community?

The writer, a Likud MK, is a former defense minister.

Poor Bill

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

THE run-up to the epic election of 1994 was marked by the endless repetition of two myths. First, that the country was in the grip of a foul, violent anti-incumbent mood. Second, that the campaign was issueless and empty.

The anti-incumbency myth was exploded rather dramatically by the fact that in a year of epochal political change, not a single Republican Senate, House or gubernatorial incumbent - a total of 177 candidates - was defeated.

Remarkably, however, the other myth lives on. Midterm elections are usually a referendum on the incumbent administration. This year, the Republicans could easily have coasted to victory, meaning that way. They didn't. They quite gratuitously decided to advance an ideological program and seek an ideological mandate. The "Contract with America"

Republicans turned the US midterm elections into the most ideological campaign since 1980

was alternatively patronized (as empty boilerplate) and demonized (as the end of the social safety net) by Democrats. One Democratic analyst described it as the single greatest strategic blunder he had seen in national politics because it gave a desperately defensive in-party a target to shoot at.

A large target it was. The point of the contract is to limit the power, resources and reach of government (except for national defense and policing) as the beginning of a radical ideological project, the dismantling of the welfare state.

As Clinton never tired of noting during the campaign, the contract represents a deliberate Republican embrace of Reaganism. With it, Republicans definitively renounce the Bush legacy, into well-known state management and re-declarations by Moslem extremists, and the Reagan administration's vision of legitimizing government.

HAVING intentionally nationalized the campaign on this program, the Republicans have acquired the mandate to enact it. Clinton practically admitted as much in his post-election news conference.

His ruminative performance at that news conference revealed a man and a party ideologically demoralized. Bereft of direction, the president retreated to familiar psychiatric grounds: That the problem was not the Democrats' agenda and ideology, but his failure to resonate with the American people and their deepest anxieties.

There was pathos in his search for such hapless expedients as finding new technological ways to communicate with the American people so that they can feel more involved in the process of government. As if the voters' chief complaint on Election Day was insufficient personal involvement in Washington sausage-making.

In fact, the Democrats' ideological disorientation was evident long before the votes were counted. They did not campaign in defense of the dynamic activist government Clinton promised in 1992, a vision that found its ultimate, if unfortunate, expression in the Clinton health-care plan. Not even Clinton did.

Clinton went around to the few parts of the country that would have him, campaigning on the platform that the Republicans were going to steal grandma's Social Security check. After two years of Democratic control of the presidency and both houses of Congress, this was all he had left to say.

Democratic candidates did not run away just from Clinton. They ran away from anything remotely identified with the Democratic agenda. They talked tough on crime, offered to execute whole squadrons of bad guys, competed for who could better cut taxes and shrink government. Not a word about health care, let alone gays in the military. Not a shadow of Hillary. Not a hint of Bill.

Republicans turned this into the most ideological campaign since 1980. And it had similar results. We do not yet know, however, if Reaganism is a successful governing ideology. It has never been tested. Reagan never had full control of Congress. And today's Republicans do not have control of the presidency. But they now have two years with a president so weak and disoriented it may not matter.

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Right Stuff

G.O.P. Unleashes Its New Weapon: Winning Candidates

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

WASHINGTON
THE Republican romp in Tuesday's election was a repudiation of President Clinton. It represented disgust with big government and the way Congress has been operating. It indicated a shift toward conservatism. It reflected the anxiety of many voters about their future and that of their children in a rapidly changing economy. Or so the pundits say.

These may in fact be trends, or they may be fleeting fancies that will evaporate by the next election. But one underpinning of the sweeping Republican victory that may represent a lasting change in American politics has hardly been noticed: Republicans this year fielded more appealing candidates than Democrats for offices from coast to coast, removing an edge Democrats have banked on for years.

For several decades, smart, ambitious people who wanted to go into politics were more likely to be Democrats. Talented peo-

ple who thought like Republicans were, as a rule, less interested in government, and more likely to become, say, investment bankers or business executives or doctors.

In his 1991 book, "The United States of Ambition: Politics, Power, and the Pursuit of Office," Alan Ehrenhalt documented how this disparity had enabled Democrats to maintain their grip on Congress, most state legislatures and local governments year after year while voters were comfortably electing Republican Presidents. He quoted a Democratic state senator from Wisconsin as explaining: "The Republicans hate government. Why be here if you hate government? So they let us run it for them."

More Experience

But in 1994, for one of the few times since World War II, said Gary Jacobson, a political science professor at the University of California at San Diego who studies Congressional elections, Republicans produced more experienced challengers than Democrats in terms of having held elected office. In addition, Professor Jacobson said, "Republicans came up with many outstanding candidates who were not career politicians but proved to be very good campaigners."

Take Tennessee, for example. Neither Bill Frist nor Fred Dalton Thompson, who won the state's two Senate seats, had ever held elected office. Other than that, they could hardly be more different from one another on the surface. Dr. Frist is a wealthy heart surgeon, a smooth and handsome Princeton graduate with a photogenic family. Mr. Thompson is a beefy, back-slapping, divorced lawyer, lobbyist and part-time actor who traveled the state in a pickup truck.

Both were marvelous candidates. Willing to work round the clock, Dr. Frist kept his campaign office open 24 hours a day and was able to get his message across with the help of more than \$2 million from his personal fortune. Mr. Thompson had the ability to adopt a mien of sophistication in the cities and of a good ol' boy in the country.

Defeating the Pros

Both came from behind to win solid victories over well-known Democratic opponents — Dr. Frist over Jim Sasser, a three-term Senator, and Mr. Thompson over Jim Cooper, the son of a former Governor and a Congressman for the last 12 years.

A similar situation developed in Georgia, where three new Republican Congressmen were elected, two of them defeating incumbents.

Bob Barr, who ousted Representative Buddy Darden in a district in the northwest part of the state, is a 45-year-old former United States Attorney who had gained name recognition when he ran in the Republican Senate primary two years ago and narrowly lost to Senator Paul D. Coverdell. Mr. Darden began a career in government as a state prosecutor in 1968 and has been in Congress for the last 12 years.

Charlie Norwood, who defeated a freshman Democrat, Don Johnson, in a district that includes Athens and the Augusta suburbs, is a 52-year-old dentist who had been president of the Georgia Dental Association.

Saxby Chambliss, a prominent 50-year-old lawyer from Moultrie in south-central Georgia, won more than 60 percent of the vote against a 32-year-old, underfinanced Democrat, Craig Mathis. The seat was open because Representative J. Roy Rowland, a Democrat who had held it easily for 12 years, retired.

Before the 1992 election, 10 of Georgia's 11 Congressional seats were filled by Democrats — all but the one held by Newt Gingrich, who is in line to be the next Speaker of the House. Despite the conservative electorate in Georgia, the Democrats kept this advantage in large part because the incumbents used their seniority to bring Federal projects to Georgia and worked hard at serving their constituents. They also had no trouble raising money.

But when the old bulls retired, the Democrats had very little in reserve. Republicans began putting up strong candidates for the open seats. And in cases where Democratic incumbents tried to hold on, Republicans often managed to tie them to the liberal national party. After his defeat Tuesday, Mr. Darden said: "We have lost the white male conservative vote. It's hard to reverse a trend once it sets in."

In the next Congress, seven of Georgia's seats will be filled by Republicans.

"In key seats, the Republicans did a masterful job of recruiting candidates," said former Representative Beryl Anthony Jr. of Arkansas, who was in charge of recruitment of Democrats in the 1988 and 1990 elections. "I expect they did out-campaign us in terms of candidate recruitment this year."

Indeed, for the first time, Republicans had candidates on the ballot in every Congressional district. In 36 districts, no Democrat ran. And in many, the best potential Democratic candidates decided not to run.

In Michigan, for instance, former Gov.

Continued on page 2



Coming in: Dr. Bill Frist, a political novice, bumped off Jim Sasser, a three-term Democratic Senator from Tennessee.



Moving up: Newt Gingrich, in line to be the next Speaker of the House, gets a shampoo and haircut to start out election day.



Going out: Speaker of the House Thomas S. Foley faces up to defeat. He is the first Speaker ousted by voters since 1860.

Revising Revisionism The politics of history.

By James Atlas

2

Thanks, George!

Mid-life is as mid-
life does.



By Esther B.
Fein

3

Post-Soviet Press
What Russians
read (and believe).

By Steven Erlanger

4

The 'Third World' Is Dead, but Spirits Linger

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

NOT more than 60 miles down the highway from the Indonesian hill town of Bogor, where President Clinton will take part this week in an economic summit of Asian-Pacific nations, is a genteel city that once symbolized everything the third world believed in and hoped for when it was young. The city is Bandung. There, another generation of world leaders — Nehru, Nasser, Nkrumah, Sukarno, Zhou Enlai — met at another summit, the 1955 Afro-Asian Conference, a gathering full of post-colonial promise, with dreams of self-sufficiency, solidarity among newly independent nations and commitment to an anti-superpower international policy that became known as nonalignment.

"Sisters and brothers!" President Sukarno of Indonesia told the delegates. "How terrifically dynamic is our time!"

The fraternal third world these founders envisioned is dead. The agenda for Bogor, where the heirs of the Bandung generation plan to talk mostly about economic liberalization, competition for foreign investment and free trade, is its obituary. The hollowness of the dream of Afro-Asian commonality is never so starkly evident as when Pacific Rim countries get together, a number of them boasting higher living standards than some European nations. Nehru's



Nehru at the 1955 Bandung conference.

India is barely on the horizon of this world; Nkrumah's Africa isn't even in the picture.

The "third world," a phrase first used by French journalists in the 1950's, was meant to describe those who were not part of the industrial world or the Communist bloc. The distinction has no more relevance now than the idea that developing nations automatically have much in common with each other. People speak of the "tigers" who form a class of their own, or a "fourth world" of the poorest countries. A "fifth world" might be found among proliferating populations of rootless refugees. And so on.

"We no longer have a coherent image of the third world," says Jean-Bernard Mérimée, France's chief delegate to the United Nations and a former Ambassador to India. "It is now composed of totally different elements. What do nations like Burkina Faso and Singapore have in common? Nothing, except a sort of lingering perception that they belong to something that had the tradition of opposing the West and the developed world." All that is left, the envoy said, are "remnants of the Bandung attitude" and memories of the fight against colonialism that once bonded emerging nations.

Bandung's oratory lives on, however, resurfacing regularly in the frustration of poor countries looking for easy explanations for development shortcomings. The new "imperialists" now tend to be lending organizations like the World Bank and Inter-

Indonesia saw a
movement born, and
now hosts its wake.

national Monetary Fund, which have tried to impose stringent fiscal regimes. The "neocolonial" tag has also been attached to donor nations asking questions about rights abuses, child labor, religious or sex discrimination and population policy. At the recent United Nations population conference in Cairo, some of the hottest buttons and bumper stickers proclaimed angrily, "No to Contraceptive Imperialism."

The days of Bandung were heady days of shared underdevelopment, before yawning material gaps between the richest and poorest of these nations began to widen. In Asia, Pakistani business leaders say ruefully that a few decades ago their nation was roughly on a par with South Korea and both had military governments. Both are now democracies, at least on paper, but South Koreans live a decade longer, earn 10 times as much and send 10 times as many children to

Continued on page 4

The Nation

Ways to Look at the Past (Or Did It Really Happen?)

By JAMES ATLAS

THE charges were as familiar as the names. Last month the National Center for History in the Schools, an affiliation of teachers and administrators, released a volume entitled "National Standards for United States History: Exploring the American Experience," the first of two guidebooks on the teaching of history in grades 5 through 12; the second volume, "World History: Exploring Paths to the Present," was issued last week. Sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles, financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Department of Education, advised by distinguished professors across the land, the guides have managed to provoke instant controversy.

In the conservative corner: Lynne Cheney, head of the humanities endowment when the grant was ap-

The debate over teaching it proves, if nothing else, that history is not a dry subject.

proved, denouncing them as "politically correct to a fare-thee-well," and the Old Testament columnist Charles Krauthammer, thundering against "the denigration of learning itself." In the liberal — or radical — corner: the feminist historian Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, a consultant on the project who deplored the fact that it had become "politicized," and Eric Foner, a historian of the American left, who complained that "pressure groups from the right demand a political correctness of their own."

In the middle are the conscientious, intermittently dutiful and imaginative guidebooks, efforts to establish some standard of learning at a moment when American students' knowledge of history has reached a new low. But in the polarized climate of academic discourse, it was perhaps inevitable that any effort to codify what students ought to know would become a battle.

To be sure, the National Standards volumes betray certain tics identifiable as academic chic: a disdain for "the passive absorption of facts, dates, names and

places"; a preoccupation with "narratives," as if history were a branch of folklore; a determination to avoid "value-laden issues" for fear of being found "elitist" or "hierarchical." And the language often mimics current lit-crit jargon: "The Tempest," for instance, is an opportunity to explore "the prevailing attitude toward cross-cultural contacts with new people — encountering the 'other.'" (As for the "31 Main Understandings" that students are supposed to master, they sound like something out of the I Ching.)

Robert E. Lee?

The guides will no doubt be hotly debated for months. Does Mercy Otis Warren deserve pride of place beside Samuel Adams and Tom Paine? Why six references to Harriet Tubman and not one to Robert E. Lee? When the authors of "World History" ask students to study "changing gender roles during the Renaissance and Reformation," to "role-play a discussion between an upper-class Hindu and a Muslim about their reaction to British presence in India in the late 19th century," it's not hard to imagine the responses they invite. But the method is true to the spirit of the enterprise: namely, that our understanding of history is subject to change.

Revision is the essence of history-writing. As Alan Brinkley, a professor of history at Columbia who participated in a focus group for the National Standards project, points out, many scholars now believe that ending World War II didn't require dropping atomic bombs on Japan; the 1950's were characterized as much by racism and McCarthyist repression as by suburban bliss. "There's never a moment when a historical question is settled, about which over time there is not some debate," Mr. Brinkley said. "The process of revising and reinterpreting history is what historical scholarship is all about."

To look back at history is, in a sense, to look back at the writing of history. An entire generation of historians, from Avery Craven to J. G. Randall, interpreted the Civil War as an "avoidable conflict." In the 1960's, diplomatic historians like Gar Alperowitz, Gabriel Kolko and Walter Lefebvre maintained that the cold war was more than a response to Soviet aggression; the United States had its own global designs. "You can name virtually any field of history and find revisionists," Mr. Brinkley said. "There were New Deal revisionists, Lincoln revisionists, Eisenhower revisionists."

In emphasizing formerly "disenfranchised" peo-



Nancy Carpenter

ples and cultures, the authors echo the revisionist progressive historiography abroad in the land, which casts America in a grim, even malevolent light. When Columbus's discovery was marked a century ago, as Richard Bernstein wrote in his new book, "Dictatorship of Virtue," the nation was celebrating its own founding, "the starting point for a prolonged epic of freedom, progress, and, not incidentally, the subjugation of 'savage tribes.'" The quincentennial, he noted, was "close to the inverse of the quatercentennial," an occasion for soul-searching about collective national crimes.

Slaves and Peasants

Even the vantage of the historian has been revised. The old history, "history from above," scrutinized kings, presidents, political leaders and thinkers. The New History, as it's known in the trade, looks at the anonymous masses: slaves, peasants, ordinary citizens. Popular culture, the plight of women and the oppressed have become a legitimate subject of inquiry.

There's nothing new in this. Radical interpretations of history — especially others' history — are themselves a natural development in historiography. "It is all too easy to idealize a social upheaval which takes place in some other country than one's own," wrote Edmund Wilson in the introduction to a new

edition of his classic, "To the Fihland Station," seeking to justify his sympathetic portraits of revolutionary figures who had since been discredited. "So Englishmen like Wordsworth and Charles James Fox may have idealized the French Revolution, and so men like Lafayette may have idealized our American one."

As any student of psychoanalysis knows, idealization leads to desecration. What goes up must come down. The current fashion for questioning the old historical "narratives" may well come to be seen as symptomatic of an era when history was in the grip of a fanatical reformist zeal. Why, future historians might wonder, was historical scholarship in the '90's so out of step with its times? Why was it so militantly progressive when the mood of the country was so conservative? (Witness last week's election results.) Was it because liberal ideology had become so "marginalized" that the only place it could find was in the academy?

Just asking. The point is that revision itself is no bad thing. As Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. argued in "The Cycles of American History," it's "an essential part of the process by which history, through the posing of new problems and the investigation of new possibilities, enlarges its perspectives and enriches its insights." All history is revisionist.

Or, as Oscar Wilde put it, "The one duty we owe to history is to rewrite it."

Finding the Right Stuff

The G.O.P. Solution: Winning Candidates

Continued from page 1

James J. Blanchard, who seemed to be the strongest possible candidate for the Senate, decided not to run. Representative Bob Carr, who ran instead, was beaten soundly by Spencer Abraham, a former state Republican chairman.

In Missouri, Gov. Mel Carnahan would probably have given former Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican, a tough race for the Senate seat opened by John C. Danforth's retirement. But Mr. Carnahan did not run, and Representative Alan Wheat, who did, got clobbered.

"The party of government had a supply problem it never had before, and the party opposed to government didn't have the deficit it used to have," said Mr. Ehrenhalt, who is editor of Governing magazine.

Representative Bill Paxon of upstate New York, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said finding good candidates this year was a cinch because

In some states, the most promising and popular Democrats just refused to run.

President Clinton was so weak and the enthusiasm of the House Republican leadership so strong.

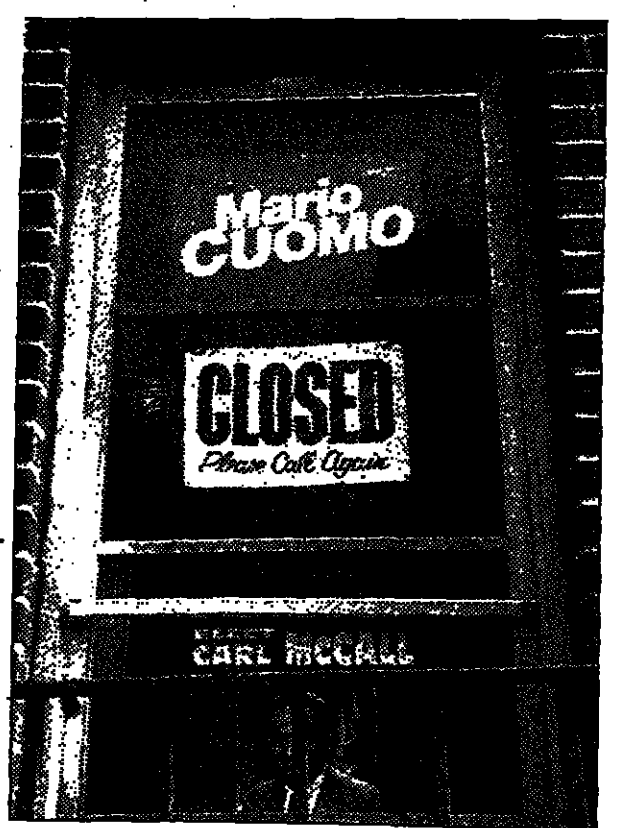
But the most important long-range consequence of this shift in talent may have come not in Congress but at the state level. Republicans picked up more than 450 seats in state legislatures and won control of 15 new legislative chambers. Republicans now control both chambers in 18 states, Democrats in 19 states. In 12 states, the chambers are split. (The unicameral legislature in Nebraska is nonpartisan.) This is the first time in at least 60 years such parity has existed.

The Republicans, said Thomas E. Mann, director of government studies at the Brookings Institution, "are going to have a real farm team that will have a substantial impact on the party's well-being in the years ahead."

That is the ultimate paradox rising from Tuesday's election. The party whose core philosophy is opposition to government now controls much of the government at every level. And it has a steady stream of candidates who want to maintain that hold.



Jeb Bush is consoled after conceding the Governor's race in Florida.



Rebecca Cooney for The New York Times

Left, dancing for joy as election results come in at a Republican National Committee party in Washington, D.C. Above, a campaign office in Queens on the morning after.



Senator Harris Wofford on an election day visit to a dairy farm in Pennsylvania. He lost.

The Nation

An Epidemic Of Youth In Middle Age

By ESTHER B. FEIN

LIKE a pugilistic Norma Desmond, George Foreman eased on a pair of old velvet trunks last week and headed for the prize ring, a bald and flabby trouper of a certain age out to avenge the darkest night of his youth. In some fleeting way, Mr. Foreman also set out to strike a blow for the relaxed-jeans generation, the baby boomers who are now hoping that with modern medicine and some latter-day Ponce de Leon in their corner, they will stay forever vital and young, defying gravity and the years.

With his knockout victory in the 10th round over a stunned opponent a generation younger, Mr. Foreman became the latest god in the pantheon of the middle-aged — celebrated and ordinary — who are defying conventional boundaries of age.

Mick Jagger is a grandfather and still can't be satisfied; Lauren Hutton models, without makeup, at 50; and here and there a woman old enough to be a grandmother announces that she has carried and delivered her own baby.

"It is as obsolete a mystique in 1994 to describe age as the deterioration of youth as it was in 1954 to describe a woman only as a mother and a wife," said Betty Friedan, most recently the author of "The Fountain of Age."

"One would surmise that Mr. Foreman had some strength that came from the experience of age that gave a different kind of power to his punch," said Ms. Friedan. "Maybe they're not the same skills he used 20 years ago — they're a different mix. But they're still plenty effective."

The history of athletes defying retirement is a long one. But somehow Mr. Foreman, tubby and cheerful, a model for men who daily ponder the question of whether the belt should go over, under or around a paunch, is the most touching of the lot.

"It's a fairy tale," said Bert Sugar, the editor of Boxing Illustrated magazine. "Not only did this rejuvenate boxing; it rejuvenated anyone over 45."

The trunks Mr. Foreman wore in Las Vegas were the same ones he wore in Kinshasa, Zaire, the night 20 years ago when Muhammad Ali mastered him and took away his heavyweight boxing championship.

His opponent now was Michael Moorer, a champion of forgettable credentials but undeniable youth. Mr. Foreman had defied the odds of his age (45 years, 9 months, 26 days) and Las Vegas (3 to 1). When it was



Mick Jagger: Grandfather

George Foreman: Champion



Lauren Hutton: Modeling at 50

George Foreman at 45: a model for men of a certain age and width.

over, he walked to the neutral corner, sank to his knees and prayed thanks for one last ounce of mayhem in his fist.

He may have been praying, as well, to the State Court of Nevada. The fight had almost been nixed by promoters seeking more a more supple, youthful match for the 26-year-old Mr. Moorer, until Mr. Foreman and his own brothers in promotion filed a lawsuit charging unlawful age discrimination. The World Boxing Association, which had not wanted the fight, bowed to the law and the rights of the aged.

'It's a Myth'

Ms. Friedan said the "Battle of the Ages," as the fight was billed, showed that "it's simply a myth that these great accomplishments don't happen to many people after a certain age."

"And you know who is going to finally break through that mystique, that myth?" she said. "The

baby boomers. They're all heading for their 50th birthdays. Actually, this heavyweight is a nice metaphor for breaking through the myth."

Baby boomers may eventually break another stereotype of age that researchers say actually bears much truth: that sexual interest and activity drops off with the years. John H. Gagnon, one of the authors of the recently released "Sex in America" study, said the survey looked at people only up to age 59 because financial constraints forced them to look "at those most sexually active." Previous studies had shown 59 to be a reasonable cutoff, although plenty of people of even more mature years were miffed — or amused — to find themselves typed as sexually superannuated.

"But they've had more active sex lives than pre-boomers," Mr. Gagnon said of the current middle-aging generation. "They've been through a range of things that would predict a different, more active kind of aging sexually."

Such a sexual revolution would be encouraged — as Mr. Foreman was in his fight — by what Mr. Gagnon described as "youth creep," the tendency toward keeping physiologically younger than people did a generation ago.

Ken Dychtwald, a gerontologist and the president of Age Wave Inc., a marketing firm in Emeryville, Calif., that helps companies appeal to the "mature" population, said the phenomenon was evident not just in the ring at the MGM Grand, but in health clubs everywhere.

"Now, unextraordinary people are starting to do

extraordinary things," said Mr. Dychtwald, who is 44 and still heady not only from the Foreman victory but also from having seen the Rolling Stones in concert two weeks ago. "Everyone who works out at a gym sees a 50-year-old in better shape than they are, or they're running in a marathon behind some 80-year-old saying, 'This is unbelievable.'"

There is probably too much money in it for Mr. Foreman to leave his search for eternal youth at the MGM Grand. He is likely to defend his title now against a series of youngish tomato cans, and may even face another graybeard, Larry Holmes, who is still showing up in the ring, however ploddingly, at 45.

Occupational Hazards

But it may be worth his remembering, at least in boxing, that the quest for everlasting youth does not always end with the sound of George Foreman laughing all the way to the bank.

There is another sound to remember, the sound of Mr. Foreman's old master, Muhammad Ali, his voice now slurred from Parkinson's syndrome. He went on, said his doctors, far too long.

The evening news programs have been showing Mr. Foreman's climactic 10th-round punch all week. Someday, his doctors may be considering the effects of all the punishment he absorbed in the first through the ninth.

But until then, as Mr. Dychtwald said, "George Foreman is the new icon of the mid-life hero."



Sexism by a Thread?

By KAREN DE WITT

IN "Eat Drink Man Woman," the director Ang Lee explained the relationship between men and women via food. But it could just as well have been sartorial, a sort of "Pants Shirt Man Woman."

More than Monday night football, more than sharing emotions, it is clothes that continue to separate the sexes. Consider trousers.

Women have been appropriating the jeans, pants and slacks of their brothers ever before Coco Chanel (who first wore trousers on a trip to Venice in 1929) pointed out their advantages over crinolines when driving cars. But at the cash register, in the changing room and the dry cleaners, women might as well have stuck to their petticoats. No man would buy a good pair of pants without the price-including alterations. If a woman's pants don't fit, she usually pays for the alterations.

Who's at Fault Here?

Why is it that when a man's clothes don't fit it's the clothes' fault, and when the woman's clothes don't fit it's the woman's fault? Mostly tradition. Traditionally, women's clothing was more complicated and made from finer material, or at least that's Brooks Brothers' explanation for why clothiers have charged women for tailoring.

Several recent surveys and lawsuits have heightened women's awareness that prices are often more tailored to gender than fit. But that brings up the larger question: In an era when women are speaking out more and more about discrimi-

nation of all kinds (and when courts and many people are listening), how is it that makers of clothing can still get away with practices that date to the time of hoop skirts and bustles? Perhaps tailoring and dry-cleaning costs aren't as important as issues like bias in the workplace.

Yet Another Hurdle

Women in their mid-50's or older face an additional clothing hurdle. Ellen Goldsberry, assistant professor at the University of Arizona's School of Family and Consumer Resources and vice chairman of the American Society for Testing and Materials, tested nearly 7,000 women in 38 states for the school's Institute for Standards Research.

She discovered that women in their 50's and older often can't fit into standard sizes, period, not because they are out of shape, but because industry hasn't adjusted its standard size.

A lawsuit two years ago prompted national dry-cleaning organizations to urge their members not to charge more for women's clothes. And thanks largely to technology, some manufacturers are seeking to fit women as they've always fitted men.

This month, Levi's began selling made-to-order jeans for women. Using computers, sales clerks can create a digital blue jeans blueprint. The computer file instructs a robotic tailor to cut a bolt to the woman's measurements. The finished product cost about \$10 more than a mass-produced pair. Finally, Henry Higgins's lament in "My Fair Lady" about "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" is being answered. Digitally, that is.

Growing Up Wrong

No Crystal Ball Needed on Crime

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

POLITICAL oratory and people's fears notwithstanding, crime is decreasing across the country. But the drop has less to do with all the get-tough talk than it does with the fact that fewer children were born to American mothers in the 1970's. Criminologists are sure that in the next decade, crime will rise again to record levels because of the far different demographic trends of the 1980's. And while no one has easy answers, the near-certainty of demography raises disturbing questions, among them: What can be done for today's troubled toddlers to keep them from becoming criminals a decade from now?

"I describe it as the boa constrictor phenomenon," said the New York City Police Commissioner, William J. Bratton, noting that the number of Americans under the age of 18, now 60 million, will increase to more than 70 million by the turn of the century. "We can see that bulge of youth population coming."

A survey by the New York City Police Department of 20 of 22 big cities showed declines in serious crimes reported to the police the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1993. In New York City, homicides were down 15 percent the first nine months of the year, while robbery and auto theft were down 13 percent compared to 1993.

Criminal justice experts say the reasons for the drop in crime are many. Cocaine use has diminished in recent years. Local governments have imprisoned more criminals, and with longer sentences. More police officers have been put on street beats. Finally, and perhaps most important, the aging of the 76-million-strong post-World War II baby boom generation has made the population grayer.

Looking Ahead, Glumly

But, as Alfred Blumstein, a Carnegie Mellon University professor and former president of the American Society of Criminology, warned, "Starting in the next year or beyond, demographics will start to work against us as the number in the high-crime age group increases." Putting it more ominously, James Alan Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, said: "To prevent a blood bath in the year 2005, when we will have a flood of 15-year-olds, we have to do something today with the 5-year-olds. But when push comes to shove, prevention programs often fall by the wayside in favor of increased incarceration."

Nevertheless, politicians and police chiefs are already taking credit for the recent improvement in crime statistics, even though the reasons for the safer streets have little to do with the seductively simple solutions they have promoted in the past year. The drop in crime came before the \$30-billion Federal anti-crime bill, with its expansion of the death penalty and mandatory life imprisonment for people convicted of three serious crimes.

By looking at census figures, experts can plan ahead — many years ahead, in fact — but will it do any good?

Had such punitive measures been in effect, say, two years ago, they would have had only a limited impact on current crime statistics anyway, since the courts customarily only sentence repeat offenders over the age of 25 to death or to life in prison.

From 1985 to 1992, while the homicide arrest rate of adults older than 25 remained constant, the homicide arrest rates for males 16 to 20 more than doubled. And while 52 of every 100,000 17-year-olds were arrested on homicide charges in 1992, only 10 of every 100,000 33-year-olds were arrested for homicide. Because youth violence is more random — teen-agers

kill strangers more frequently than do adult criminals — the rise in teen-age crime is at the core of the rising fear of recent years.

Crime always goes up and down, usually in five- to 10-year cycles. The national homicide rate soared from 4.8 to 9.8 per 100,000 in the 1960's and has hovered between 8 and 10.2 murders per 100,000 people since 1970. (In New York City, there were 1,645 homicides in 1975, 1,821 in 1980, 1,392 in 1985, and 1,951 in 1993.)

Try Demographics

Crime waves are fueled by drugs, guns, unemployment and breakdowns in family life. Criminologists attribute a dip in homicides from 1980 to 1985 to the fact that the number of baby boom youths between 17 and 24 peaked in 1980. Criminologists further predicted more than a decade-long decline in violent crime as the population aged; they just didn't count on the arrival of crack cocaine around 1985.

All things being equal, said Richard H. Grenti, the New York State Director of Criminal Justice, "Demographics have always been the best predictor of future crime." Noting that the number of males from 15 to 19 will grow in the state from 570,000 today to 670,000 in 2007, he said: "I don't need a crystal ball."

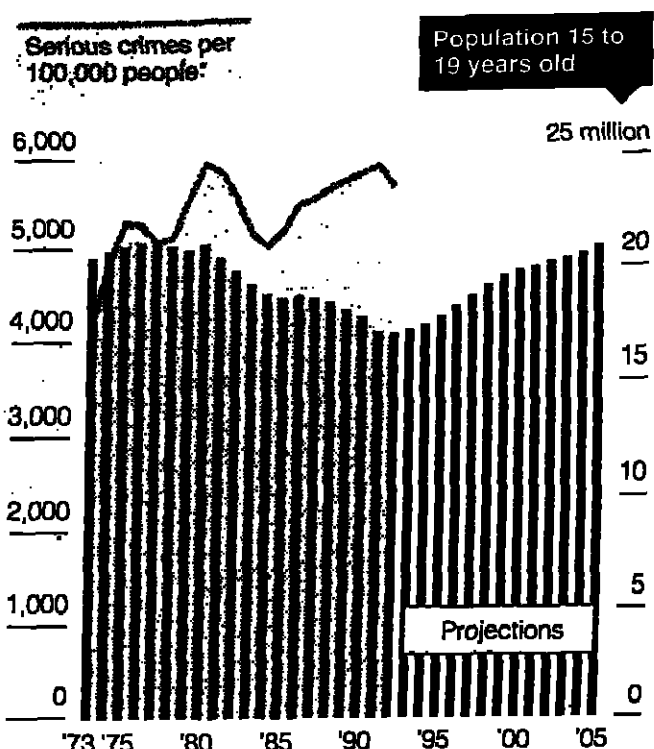
Young Toughs: Teen-Agers and the Crime Rate

Arrests Soar At Ages 15 to 19...

Percentage of 1992 arrests in cities.

Under age 10	0.4%
10-14	1.1
15-19	20.1
20-24	12.2
25-29	10.1
30-34	10.1
35-39	10.1
40-44	6.1
45-49	3.2
50-54	1.8
55-59	1.0
60-64	0.6
65+	0.7

... And That Population Will Be Climbing



Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation (arrests, crime rate); Census Bureau (population)

* Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.

The World Up From Propaganda

By STEVEN ERLANGER

MOSCOW
In a macabre way, the murder of Dmitri Kholodov — the 27-year-old reporter who was blown up in his newsroom by a booby-trapped briefcase — testifies to the influence and impact of the Russian press these days, as it struggles honorably to do its job in a rather lawless time.

Mr. Kholodov was investigating corruption in the Russian military, and someone obviously judged his work for Moskovsky Komsomolets to be extremely threatening. He is the third Russian journalist to have been killed this year, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, and many more have been injured or assaulted, sometimes by the police. Vladislav A. Starkov, editor of the mass circulation newspaper Argumenty i Fakty, puts an optimistic face on this news when he says, "If the press were not influential, these things wouldn't happen."

The furor in the press led President Boris N. Yeltsin to dismiss one of Mr. Kholodov's targets, a Deputy Defense Minister, Gen. Matvei P. Burlakov. But these victories are relatively rare.

More Credibility, Fewer Readers

While the Russian press has gained considerable credibility in the years since it was freed from the editorship of the Ministry of Truth, it finds itself increasingly regionalized, pauperized and, like its counterparts everywhere, challenged by the glitzier and tamer arts of television reporting. For it is television now that represents the only real national medium.

These changes, which reflect the impact of a new semi-capitalism, have affected the way the press is read, both in Moscow — where there is lots of choice among newspapers that operate with lots of freedom — and in the provinces, where there is little choice and less freedom.

For a country that still regards the written word as holy, at least when it's literature, attitudes to the press are special. The old Communist press reflected the "official truth" and was distrusted for obvious reasons, and people learned to read it like poetry or code.

That changed very quickly with glasnost; the role of journalists in exposing the hidden secrets of the past made them heroes and gave their work, and opinions, a sometimes undeserved credibility. Some papers, like Izvestia, have since become more professional and interesting. But as the proliferation of newspapers has segmented the urban market in a European way, into readerships defined by class and political views, reader skepticism has also risen.

Ironically, perhaps, as the market has diffused the political impact of the printed press, it has increased

the importance of television, which suffers from considerably more state control, and hence is much more bland in its reporting, especially about the Kremlin. The market, meanwhile, has failed to deliver full economic independence to newspapers, since they still need Government subsidies to pay the high costs of paper, printing and mailing.

And as the cost of newspapers rises, their circulations fall, especially outside Moscow. The idea of a truly independent national press, except perhaps for Izvestia or Komsomolskaya Pravda, has largely disappeared. Russia is again, as in Soviet times, becoming a country where Moscow's life is insular, almost self-contained, despite the economic vibrancy of the provinces, said Vitaly Tretyakov, the editor of Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

Fewer Moscow papers get through to the provinces, given transportation costs. There, as in small-town America, there are monopolies or perhaps only a weak second newspaper. And one paper is almost surely going to be servile to the local authorities, who often own it, Mr. Tretyakov said.

His own Nezavisimaya Gazeta is a good example of Moscow-itis, but also of a new, more targeted influence. Almost two-thirds of the newspaper's 70,000 to 80,000 copies are distributed in Moscow. Yet the paper is read with care by the political and intellectual elite across the former empire, as well as by a special audience, which in America would be called "the intelligence community."

But like the even smaller newspaper Sevodnya, which is owned by two banks, Nezavisimaya Gazeta is a European-style journal, heavy on analysis and, because of its modest resources, weak on reporting from other parts of Russia or the rest of what was the Soviet Union.

Insularity Run Rampant

So if the political intrigues of Moscow are only dimly felt in the provinces, or seen only through television, important news is often unheard in the capital. The vast oil spill in the Arctic Komi Republic was brought to light, embarrassingly enough, by American officials who spoke to The New York Times.

"It is said that the catastrophe drew attention only when the Americans started trumpeting it," Izvestia said. But the fact of the spill, which started in August and worsened when an earthen dike broke Oct. 1, had been in the local press at the time. The problem was that the Moscow press didn't pick up on it.

Asked about this two-way ignorance, Mr. Tretyakov said: "It's a bit dangerous, but also inevitable, because in current conditions many communications links have broken down. In many cases the leadership isn't that interested in the whole country understanding what's really going on in Moscow."

Still, central control is much weaker. As late as 1989, Mikhail Gorbachev tried to fire Mr. Starkov, when



Photographs by Otto Pohl for The New York Times

Relatives of the murdered Russian journalist, Dmitri Kholodov, leading his funeral procession. Left, newspapers for sale at a Moscow metro station.



Argumenty i Fakty printed a poll suggesting that the great democrat was not very popular. "That kind of direct pressure doesn't happen any more," Mr. Starkov said. "The Kremlin understands that we're a newspaper and they can't just give us orders."

But it is also true that the Kremlin plays favorites with the press, and does not always feel the need to pay attention. Pavel Voshchanov, a former spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin, says, "Things will change, but for the time being what we have is post-Communism, not democracy." Mr. Yeltsin, who once was a voracious reader of newspapers, is less assiduous "now that he has consolidated his position," Mr. Voshchanov says. "Unlike America, our leaders don't depend on public opinion

when making policy."

Take the investigation by Argumenty i Fakty into the construction of lavish, huge dachas — villas, really — by Government officials whose salary could not cover such expense. The officials included Aleksandr N. Shokhin, then a Deputy Prime Minister and a democratic reformer, which surprised many people.

Mr. Shokhin called about the story, Mr. Starkov said. "He said the material didn't exactly please him, but he didn't really try to deny it, because we have pretty reliable documents."

The story was published. Nothing happened. Most Russians expect some corruption in Government. Mr. Shokhin resigned, but over economic policy, not dachas.

As Mr. Tretyakov understands, the new developments make control of the national television networks that much more important, especially as the 1996 presidential campaign is already beginning. "In the coming months, we'll see an eruption of passions around the issue of the airwaves and who controls them," he said.

Aleksandr Yakovlev, Mr. Gorbachev's experienced ideology chief and a relative liberal, is the head of Ostankino, the state television network. With elections looming, he said, each political group wants to put "its own man" in charge. "Their calculation is simple: to 'take' the Kremlin, you must 'take' television."

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Third World's Spirits Linger

Continued from page 1

college with less than half Pakistan's population. In Egypt, intellectuals recall how their country once exported skilled labor to other Arabic-speaking nations that now import a more educated work force, even for menial jobs, from Southeast Asia. In decades of building organizations — the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77 — third world nations never devised effective mechanisms to help one another.

Ideologies, economic policies, cultural differences and the creation of superpower clienteles all played a part in widening fissures among developing countries. Different growth rates were not always predictable. Singapore's lack of natural resources did not prevent it from growing into an economic powerhouse. A sea of oil has not turned Nigeria into Texas or Mexico. Authoritarian policies contributed to the boom in some nations. Repression and corruption drained the life of others, or drove the dispossessed into violence.

Dirt Poor, With Tanks

What happened to the shared dreams of the third world is documented in the United Nations Human Development Index. Looking at daily lives rather than macroeconomic figures, the index has for the last five years ranked more than 100 developing nations in education, access to basic services and conditions of women, among other topics. "What emerges is an arresting picture of unprecedented human progress and unspeakable human misery, of humanity's advances on several fronts mixed with humanity's retreat on several others, of a breath-taking globalization of prosperity side by side with a depressing globalization of poverty," the 1994 report says.

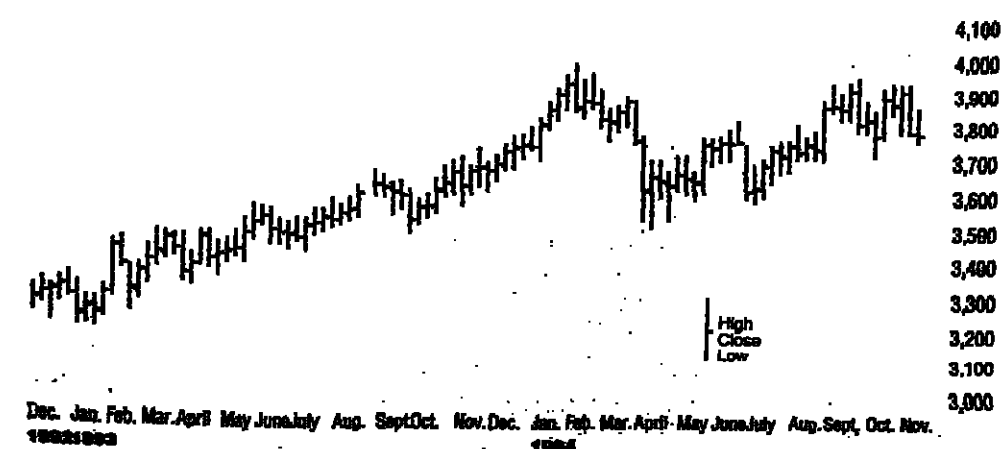
This year, the index focuses on big military spenders. "Many nations have sacrificed human security in the search for more sophisticated arms," it says. "For example, India ordered 20 advanced MIG-29 fighters that could have provided basic education to all the 15 million girls now out of school. Nigeria bought 80 battle tanks from the United Kingdom at a cost that would have immunized all two million unimmunized children in that country while also providing family-planning services to nearly 17 million couples."

While the third world had divided itself into unequal streams of development well before the end of the cold war, developing nations hoped there would be peace dividends for them after the collapse of communism. They have been disappointed. Not only have sources of aid from the former Soviet bloc withered, as Cuba has discovered most painfully, but also the European nations reborn as democracies — now labeled "economies in transition" — have moved in to claim a lot of attention and scarce development funds.

What to do? Development experts say doing nothing about the Global South — the new term — will lead only to more ethnic wars, migrations from overpopulated regions and rapid depletion of natural resources. On the other hand, those "remnants of the Bandung attitude" that the French envoy identified do not want the industrialized world to get an opportunity to intervene in national policies as a condition of granting more aid. "You get a certain feeling that on many issues — social policies, environmental policies, human rights — the developing countries get a feeling of interference," said Austria's United Nations delegate, Ernst Sucharipa. "We would not say this is true, though I can see why some countries would feel that way. We have to have an open discussion on issues of global consequence." The need for universal sisterhood and brotherhood is now no longer confined to the world of Bandung.

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,801.47	-6.05	-0.16	+1.26
D. J. Transp	1,472.26	-25.62	-1.71	-16.46
D. J. Util	176.71	-1.45	-0.81	-22.94
S. & P. 500	462.35	+0.07	+0.02	-0.88
S. & P. Indust	550.87	+1.42	+0.26	+1.98
NYSE Comp	253.25	-0.96	-0.38	-2.25
Nasdaq	762.12	-3.96	-0.52	-1.89
Amex	448.04	-4.87	-1.08	-6.10
Russell 2000	249.88	-3.37	-1.33	-3.56
Wilshire 5000	4,590.68	-15.33	-0.33	-1.66
Value Line	2,811.14	-2.97	-0.10	-4.79

MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	781	1,754	298
Declined	1,919	2,655	517
Unchanged	349	939	170
Issues Traded	3,049	5,348	985
New Highs	71	155	33
New Lows	607	255	142

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
TelMex	291081	53 1/2	+ 27 1/2	StrCh	121 1/4	+ 2	19.5	Appls wt	3	- 27 1/2	48.9
Merck	150883	36 1/4	+ 15 1/2	RegHt	12 1/2	+ 17 1/4	17.4	HmHolding n	47 1/2	- 2 1/4	31.6
GM	147229	38 1/4	+ 3 1/2	NwbNK s	32 1/2	+ 4 1/2	16.6	WmorC	5 1/2	- 1 1/2	22.6
SanFePC	124969	16 1/4	+ 1 1/4	RPR	41 1/4	+ 47 1/2	13.2	Frtins s	20 1/2	- 5 1/2	20.7
IBM	112994	72 1/2	+ 1 1/4	LeuoNt	43 1/2	+ 47 1/2	12.6	Esco	8 1/2	- 2	19.1
WalMart	112419	23 1/2	+ 1 1/4	RoweF s	9 1/4	+ 1	12.3	UnitdMerd n	11 1/4	- 2 1/2	17.4
Compq s	107068	39 1/2	+ 5 1/2	Aydn	11 1/4	+ 1 1/4	11.9	Appls	14	- 27 1/2	17.0
RJR	109007	6 1/4	+ 3/4	Fila n	177 1/2	+ 17 1/2	11.7	UNUM	38 1/4	- 7 1/4	15.8
Motorola	102252	57 1/2	+ 3 1/4	DukeP pHS	25 1/4	+ 2 1/2	11.4	BurIC s	10 1/2	- 1	15.5
FordM	101577	28 1/2	+ 3 1/2	ChkPt	21 1/4	+ 2	10.4	RacMte	15 1/2	- 2 1/4	14.8
IGame	100840	18 1/2	+ 3 1/2	InatSy	8 1/4	+ 3/4	10.0	KCS s	87 1/2	- 1 1/2	14.5
EMC s	95762	23 1/2	+ 1 1/4	TadM	22 1/2	+ 2	9.8	WCI Sd n	14 1/2	- 2 1/4	13.5
PhilM	94612	61 1/2	+ 1 1/4	LSB Ind	7	+ 5/8	9.8	Rwene	13	- 2	13.3
Chrysler	91481	45 1/2	+ 1 1/2	Muscl	15 1/2	+ 1 1/2	9.5	MidAmRlty	7 1/2	- 1 1/2	12.9
Sears	91299	50 1/2	+ 1 1/4	Bellnd	22 1/2	+ 17 1/2	9.0	ICNPh	10 1/2	- 1 1/2	12.4

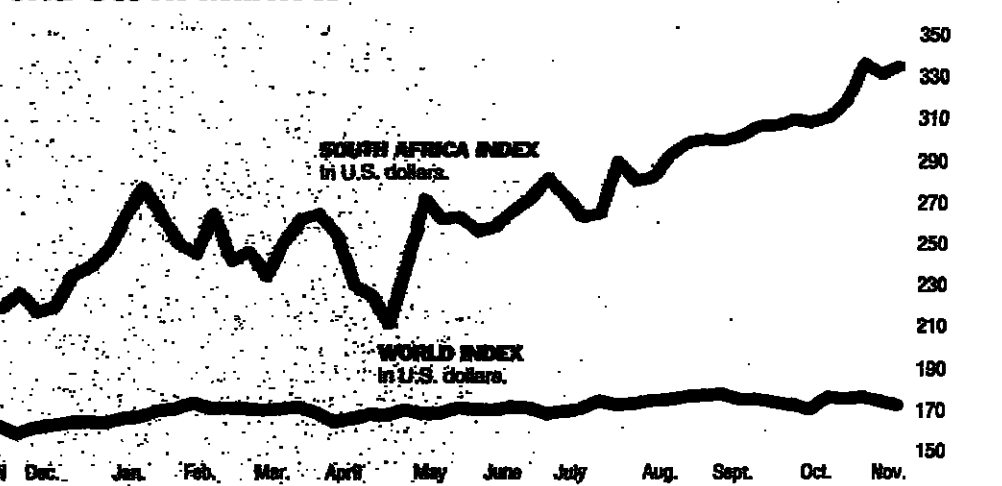
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Cisco s	270109	33	+ 1 1/2	INCC	7 1/4	+ 3 1/4	87.1	MicroChp s	30 1/4	- 15 1/4	34.2
Micrft s	191461	62 1/4	+ 3 1/4	Harfma	12 1/2	+ 4 1/4	51.5	DisZone	13 1/2	- 6 1/2	32.7
TelCm A	181839	22 1/4	+ 2 1/2	StrucD	6 1/2	+ 2	48.5	SUM s	4	- 1 1/4	30.4
Intel	158474	60 1/2	+ 1 1/4	NorFidLab	12	+ 3 1/2	43.3	Oxigen	5 1/2	- 2 1/2	30.1
MCI	124618	21 1/4	+ 1 1/2	GmMount	9	+ 2 1/2	41.2	HamFin	37 1/2	- 1 1/2	29.6
Chiron	122837	7 1/2	+ 12 1/2	EducDv	13 1/2	+ 3 1/2	32.9	Donkenny	13	- 5 1/4	28.8
Novell	120902	18	+ 1 1/2	BuckhdAmr	9 1/2	+ 2 1/2	29.3	LargteSys wt	4 1/2	- 1 1/4	27.5
Biogen	105129	39 1/2	+ 1 1/2	SpecSig	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	28.6	FuelTch	5 1/2	- 2 1/2	26.9
Amgen	103998	58	+ 4 1/4	Cimalbs	11 1/2	+ 2 1/2	28.2	Teltron s	3 1/2	- 1 1/2	26.7
Scimed	97498	51 1/2	+ 4 1/2	NobilityH	9 1/4	+ 2	27.6	DFRRest	21	- 7 1/2	26.3

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
ViacomVar r	103052	1 1/2	+ 1 1/2	CabletelCm n	7	+ 3 1/4	86.7	Atari	5 1/4	- 1 1/2	22.2
XCL	76662	1 1/2	+ 3 1/2	EXX A	17 1/2	+ 7 1/2	69.5	Elan wt	17 1/4	- 3 1/4	17.4
Viacom B	57444	38 1/2	+ 1 1/2	EXX B	14 1/2	+ 4 1/2	46.8	Diodes	5 1/2	- 1	15.4
Atari	32433	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	MissW	6 1/2	+ 1 1/4	37.8	SthwatnL pf	11 1/2	- 2 1/2	15.2
CabletelCm n	21751	7	+ 3 1/4	HishTch n	7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	34.1	SPI Ph	20 1/4	- 3 1/2	14.0

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	187.53	-2.0	21	0.4	16	3.85	148.07	-9.4	1.3289	10.9
Austria	180.81	-1.7	20	-2.3	18	1.12	143.72	-13.7	10.7645	13.3
Belgium	188.81	0.0	10	3.8	11	4.22	130.93	-9.7	31.45	15.0
Britain	200.11	-1.1	14	-2.4	19	4.13	185.49	-9.7	0.6252	8.1
Canada	131.47	-0.8	12	-3.2	21	2.64	129.30	-0.7	1.3582	-2.5
Denmark	248.82	0.5	6	0.7	15	1.47	202.03	-11.6	5.9698	13.8
Finland	194.61	0.1	8	58.0	1	0.74	189.89	28.8	4.8493	24.6
France	171.62	0.4	7	-2.5	20	3.07	141.49	-13.2	5.2555	12.3
Germany	143.65	0.1	9	2.4	13	1.82	114.12	-9.9	1.528	13.6
Hong Kong	379.97	-1.7	19	-22.3	24	3.17	377.01	-22.3	7.7284	-0.0
Ireland	204.15	-1.6	17	10.2	7	3.49	182.95	-1.2	0.636	11.6
Italy	78.51	1.2	4	14.5	5	1.71	91.61	4.7	1565.7	9.3
Japan	156.25	-2.9	24	20.1	4	0.80	96.30	4.9	97.5	14.5
Malaysia	508.03	-3.6	25	-14.1	23	1.68	500.30	-18.5	2.557	5.4
Mexico	2064.95	-2.8	23	-13.5	22	1.32	7764.28	-4.2	3.439	-9.7
Netherlands	215.25	-1.4	16	8.1	9	3.43	168.34	-4.6	1.7135	13.4
New Zealand	75.55	-2.1	22	11.3	6	4.49	64.61	0.2	1.6106	11.0
Norway	198.85	-1.4	15	9.6	8	1.85	178.46	-2.7	6.6795	12.6
Singapore	388.48	-1.7	18	6.0	10	1.60	263.80	-3.2	1.4698	9.5
South Africa	335.61	-0.8	13	25.6	2	2.13	300.39	19.9	4.095	4.8
Spain	142.01	0.7	5	1.9	14	4.26	136.79	-9.3	127.15	12.4
Sweden	236.31	2.9	2	20.3	3	1.57	253.98	4.8	7.26	14.8
Switzerland	166.15	1.2	3	3.8	12	1.84	131.93	-10.5	1.2808	15.9
United States	189.05	0.0	11	-0.4	17	2.89	189.05	-0.4		

COMPOSITE INDEXES

Europe	172.80	-0.2	1.9	3.10	150.97	-8.5
Europe/Pacific	168.45	-1.7	8.6	1.99	124.25	-3.3
World	175.55	-1.0	5.0	2.30	146.74	-2.1

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

Paying the Bill for Racism

So, what next for Denny's? The restaurant chain has paid mightily for past racism — refusing to seat blacks, insisting they pay in advance, even locking them out. It has already paid more than \$54 million to settle lawsuits by black customers, and committed \$1 billion to minority jobs and contracts. And last week it honored another commitment it made to the N.A.A.C.P., agreeing to sell 17 restaurants to a black-owned Atlanta company called NDI. In the deal, NDI may eventually have 47 restaurants in the New York area. Someday blacks might look at a Denny's without seeing red, but for now, add this to racism's ugly realities: It just doesn't pay.

Life, Liberty, Blue Jeans

Newt Gingrich probably wouldn't approve. His vision of a middle-of-the-road, one-size-fits-all world, untainted by "counterculture," would surely embrace standard-size blue jeans off the shelf. But now Levi Strauss has started using computers to create custom-made jeans for women: a sales clerk, armed with a personal computer, takes measurements, whisks them electronically to a Tennessee factory, and in a few weeks that Holy Grail, jeans that fit perfectly, is ready. (For about \$10 extra, of course.) "This is revolutionary," one analyst said of the system, created by a former I.B.M. software developer. As a Levi's manager put it, "Eventually, this could mean no inventory, no markdowns." Next: politicians, cut to fit.

How Sweet It Isn't

Could it be that America's sweet tooth is getting, well, a few cavities? The nation's thirst for sweeter-is-better has turned the soft-drink business into a \$48 billion, sugar-coated colossus. And ads for Coke and Pepsi (can they be called "bitter" rivals?) normally try to sweet-talk drinkers over to their brand. But all those iced teas and trendy juices and designer seltzers have been stealing lots of drinkers, so last week Coke, with nearly 20 percent less sugar than its rival, started running ads saying "refreshment goes up" with less sugar. (The ad campaign started on Spanish-language television, but is expected to be broadened soon.) Drinks that are too sweet, said a Coke official toting this sour new line, are "gooey." Now they realize it.

Significant - Material = ?

Once again, the nuances of our noble language enrich our humdrum lives. Last week Salomon Inc. said it might take a charge against earnings because of "unreconciled balances" (read: "It doesn't add up, and we can't figure it out"). How big a charge? The firm said the impact would be "insignificant," while its S.E.C. filing said it "could be material." Let's see: Can a calculator pinpoint that narrow range above "material" but below "significant"? And the culprit in those "unreconciled balances"? It's today's equivalent of the dog-that-ate-the-math-quiz: the computers did it.

Let (Human) Pilots Handle It



Wreckage of the Indiana crash.

After an American Eagle plane crashed in Indiana recently, some people thought they spied a culprit: the French-made plane involved, an ATR-72. The F.A.A. hasn't grounded such planes, the largest prop planes in commercial use, but last week it put them on a shorter leash, barring the use of autopilot in icy conditions — and telling airlines to try not to use the planes if ice is likely. Federal officials said that if the plane had been under manual control, the pilot might have noticed any ice. It's good to know that sometimes humans are better than machines; too bad no one thought of it earlier.

187: A Two-Way Proposition

Everything has a price — well, often many prices, if you must be literal. American business wants badly to forage for profits in Mexico, but then California comes up with Proposition 187, which would cut off most services to illegal aliens. But the big tent may not be big enough for both notions. For even as Californians were voting on Tuesday, protesters trashed a McDonald's in Mexico City, scrawling on the restaurant's windows "Solidarity With the Immigrants!" and "No to 187!" The courts may have the last word, though, because even though the measure, which had Gov. Pete Wilson's support, passed by a strong 3-to-2 margin, a judge immediately barred enforcement for at least a week. There is still, some insist, this little thing called the Constitution.

Gas Lines, Russian Style



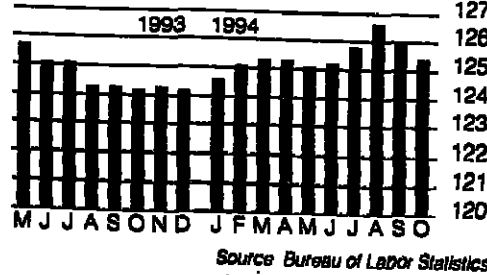
The streets of Moscow.

A big question on the world scene is how long it will take Russia to achieve a capitalist nirvana to match America's. Well, by one measure, it's about 20 years off. In recent weeks, Moscow drivers have learned the joys of a 70's-style gasoline mess, as shortages sent black-market prices up tenfold for those unwilling to sit in mile-long lines to pay the official price. The crisis eased only when Moscow's Mayor raised gas prices — which had been held at a fantasyland 49 cents a gallon — by 25 percent. One culprit, it seems, is that demand has soared, with more than a million cars clogging Moscow's unwilling streets.

Prices Rose. So They Fell. Right.

Does anyone understand these statistics? Last week the Labor Department informed us that producer prices fell five-tenths of a percent in October — a sure sign of low inflation — saying car prices did the most to pull the index down. Funny thing is, car prices actually rose — but the statisticians didn't let that get in the way of their arcane calculations. Bond traders may have been confused, too, for rates initially fell on the news, then rose later. More to the point, though, is what Federal Reserve policy makers make of the numbers. They meet on Tuesday, with wide expectation that they'll raise rates.

Index of finished goods prices, 1982 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.



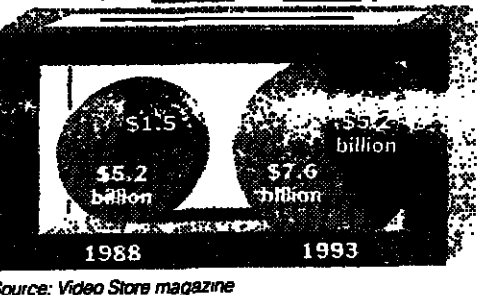
Requiem for the Printed Word

Poor newspapers. They seem to face one indignity after another. First television, with its siren call, lured away droves of readers. Department stores, the ultimate advertisers, started dying or consolidating — or just skipping. Then computers barged in, spurring cries of "the death of reading." And now O. J.'s judge (O. J., who, you ask? At last, the perfect juror!), acting on the odd notion that anyone can be shielded from news of the case, has ordered that special copies of The Los Angeles Times, purged of Simpson articles, be delivered to the chosen jurors. Sorry shreds of newsprint those remnants will be.

Popcorn in the Living Room

Are theaters headed for extinction? Many movies already go straight to video, but they've mainly been grade B (or C or D) fare, or knockoffs like "The Return of Jafar." But now comes "Texas": big budget (\$12 million) and big name (based on a Michener novel). It didn't even pause on the big screen before heading for the little one — and by all signs there will be more like it. So if theaters vanish, what will happen to those megaplexes littering suburbia? Well, cells will be in short supply as Republican sheriffs stalk the land, so maybe they can be turned into prisons, with nasty inmates forced to watch "Little Mermaid" over and over. Rehabilitation would follow quickly.

Amounts spent on renting and buying videos.



World Markets/Paul Lewis

Moderation Plays Well in Johannesburg

THE clunk of discarded Marxist baggage has been audible all year on the floor of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The market is enjoying the sound of the African National Congress of President Nelson Mandela chucking its more radical economic notions.

The latest example came Oct. 29 when Thabo Mbeki, one of South Africa's two deputy presidents, reversed the A.N.C.'s traditional commitment to state ownership. He revealed that the Government may privatize such state-owned companies as Eskom, which generates half the electricity produced in sub-Saharan Africa, Transnet, a transportation conglomerate that owns South African Airways, and Telkom, the telecommunications company.

The Government needs more money to pay for its Reconstruction and Development Program, an ambitious five-year scheme to narrow the yawning gap between black and white living standards. And this year's budget deficit is already 7 percent of South Africa's gross national product.

Like privatization, fiscal rectitude is part of the Herculean effort that the Mandela Government is making to retain international confidence in its handling of the economy at a time when about half of the black work force is unemployed and seven million blacks lack proper homes.

So far Mr. Mandela has succeeded better than many observers expected. Pre-election jitters knocked the Johannesburg market's broadest index down to 4,849 in early April. But by April 28, Election Day, it was at 5,250 and on Oct. 7 it peaked at 6,034 before slipping back. It closed Friday at 5,866.

share of Anglo American Corp., the big gold and mining group that accounts for almost a quarter of the market capitalization, has nearly doubled this year to \$60.50.

Adam Horowitz of Rand International Securities, a New York-based division of Noyes Partners Inc., which specializes in South African securities, prefers Eskom bonds, yielding over 17 percent. But he would also buy Anglo American Industrial Corporation, a diversified industrial group, Sappi, a pulp and paper group, and Anglo-Alpha, a cement and quarrying company.

Marianne Hay of Morgan Stanley thinks there are good prospects for the market, especially in the industrial sector. She likes Sasol, which began making oil from coal

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Newt Gingrich, Authoritarian

Newt Gingrich is going to talk for a while now, and thoughtful citizens will be well advised to listen. As long as he is in the throes of post-election gloating, Mr. Gingrich cannot avoid providing useful glimpses of the personality and policies with which he modestly proposes to reshape America.

His language is as revelatory as it is familiar. He describes himself as a battler against McGovernism, liberal elitists and the media. He will restore order and middle-class values. Welcome to Speaker Gingrich's Retro-World. Mr. Gingrich has reinvented the political landscape of his youth — a Sun Belt where politicians communicate in the venerable code words of Barry Goldwater and George Wallace.

The code words, of course, originally had much to do with race; Senator Goldwater and Governor Wallace banded them, after all, in a battle for Deep South electoral votes. This dialogue swirled around young Newt Gingrich as he was inventing his political persona. But this race-based, anger-charged politics mutated in Mr. Gingrich and some others of his generation into a more generalized moral authoritarianism. Mr. Gingrich wants to be obeyed, both within a Republican majority that exists mainly to rubber stamp his legislative menu and within a country where behavior would be regulated by a "society that is emphatic about right and wrong."

The authoritarian underpinnings of Mr. Gingrich's politics show not only in the conventional ways, such as his outlining of a nation of plentiful executions where juries and judges cannot exercise their independent judgment about probation and sentencing. It is even more tellingly revealed by the areas of individual social behavior Mr. Gingrich wants to bring under control. Schoolchildren will be required by law to seek their education in classrooms where prayer is imposed by the will of the majority. As soon as he gets the votes, medical decisions on abortion will be taken from the hands of women and physicians and the treatment itself proscribed by the state.

Implicit in Mr. Gingrich's condemnations of his

enemies, expressed in an interview with The Times's Maureen Dowd, is the idea that intellectual dissent is unpatriotic and infuriating. It is not just President and Mrs. Clinton's policies that irritate him. It is the fact that they were touched by some patently sinister force called "counterculture" at that notorious hotbed of sedition, Yale. As for the "elite media," it is their intellectual rebelliousness that angers Mr. Gingrich. In his preference, they would have listened passively to Pat Buchanan's 1992 convention speech and failed to mention that its ideas were a threat to civil liberties, racial justice and religious freedom.

Early in his career, Mr. Gingrich tended toward the libertarian side, but he is a lineal descendant of politicians, including Mr. Wallace and Ronald Reagan, who found they could win votes by elevating conformity to what they defined as "middle class values" as a legally enforceable ideal and as a political litmus test. Former President Bush tried to chasten this authoritarian streak with his "kinder, gentler" vision, and that is one reason Gingrich Republicans hold him in contempt.

Because authoritarian moralists have often been identified as rubes, they tend to be underestimated. That would be a mistake with Mr. Gingrich, as the White House and the Democratic campaign committees just learned. In his years on the sidelines, he developed into one of the best strategic thinkers in American politics. His "Contract With America," laughable as economics and sinister as social policy, was a brilliant tactical device.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gingrich learned something besides campaign science in his years on the sidelines. He learned how to invoke a fictionalized vision of the American past and how then to whip the nostalgia for that nonexistent past into voter anger. Mr. Reagan first perfected this trick, but somehow with Mr. Gingrich, it has a meaner, more intolerant edge. Democrats have felt the edge; so in due time will the Republican legislators who are about to be called upon to stand and deliver for their new boss.

Deadly Gifts to Greece and Turkey

In recent years U.S. arms have poured into Greece and Turkey, making them two of the biggest recipients of America's lethal largesse. The United Nations arms registry reveals that in 1992 and 1993 the U.S. turned over 1,163 tanks and 23 combat aircraft to Greece and 1,509 tanks, 54 fighter planes and 28 heavily armed attack helicopters to Turkey. All of these weapons were slated for reduction under the 1990 treaty on conventional forces in Europe. Instead of scrapping them, the Pentagon is giving them away.

What is the U.S. getting in return?

Greece continues to impose an economic embargo on neighboring Macedonia, threatening to destabilize the newly independent Balkan republic and jeopardize the lives of hundreds of American peacekeepers stationed there. The Greek Government has also muzzled dissent at home, reports Human Rights Watch, rounding up its own citizens who dare to speak out against its machinations in Macedonia.

Turkey, meanwhile, still provides bases for U.S. aircraft to patrol northern Iraq and protect Iraqi Kurds, but it is not enforcing the U.N. embargo on

Iraq vigorously. At the same time, Turkey has escalated its war against its own Kurdish minority, turning southeastern Turkey into a free-fire zone. Turkey may have used U.S.-made Cobra attack helicopters and F-16 fighter planes to depopulate entire villages in an effort to suppress Kurdish separatists. It is also using smaller but no less lethal U.S. arms, not accounted for in the U.N. registry. So far the fighting has claimed 13,000 lives, according to Human Rights Watch, and forced an equal number of Kurds to seek refuge in Iraq.

The parliament of Turkish-controlled northern Cyprus, with Ankara's encouragement, has hardened its stance on a settlement in Cyprus. With no resolution in sight there and the ever-present risk of a wider war in the Balkans, there is a danger that Athens and Ankara may again come to blows, turning U.S. arms on each other.

The Pentagon euphemistically refers to the flow of arms to Greece and Turkey as "cascading" — as if it were doing what comes naturally. Yet there is nothing natural about arming allies who act increasingly against U.S. interests. The flow of arms to both countries should cease.

Editorial Notebook

A Supreme Court Exhibition

The hype surrounding "Strange Justice," the new book that castigates Clarence Thomas and the Senate committee that confirmed him, has obscured an interesting development: Mr. Thomas's campaign to bypass his critics by appealing directly to what he seems to view as his natural constituency, the conservative black middle class. The campaign has been conducted mainly below radar, through private receptions like the one in Chicago for a former welfare mother who put several children through college.

But late last month, Mr. Thomas convened a more public gathering of 35 African-Americans, including some from the black press, for three hours of off-the-record meetings at the Supreme Court. The guests were plucked from the Rolodex of the Washington talk-show host Armstrong Williams, one of Justice Thomas's closest friends. Mr. Williams invited a select few to a special meeting in the Justice's chambers. The Thomas camp asserts that race had nothing to do with who was invited to the meetings. Given what transpired, that is difficult to believe.

A few things stand out. First the gathering drew at least implicitly on the belief among many African-Americans that Mr. Thomas's treatment by the press was at least partly a consequence of his race, as Mr. Thomas himself claimed three years ago when he called the confirmation hearings a "high-tech lynching." Second, the visitors greeted Mr. Thomas with a standing ovation, and the Justice spent much more time than was planned shaking hands, much like a candidate on the stump. He defended his jurisprudence with winning personal anecdote and folksy aphorism.

The meeting generated much-needed warmth for a man whose isolation has been thorough and emotionally difficult. Most important, perhaps, is that a lengthy session of questions went by without so much as a breath about Anita Hill. Mr. Thomas alluded to the troubles only obliquely, when he remarked emphatically that African-Americans ought never to "tear each other down." The Hill affair, then, was the pink elephant in the corner that

With Clarence Thomas As Frederick Douglass

everyone tried not to see. The difference was understandable, given how the guests were chosen and that nearly all were visiting the Court for the first time. Still, even crusty Washington veterans were charmed. Said one left-leaning woman, a Democratic Congressional aide: "I was deeply impressed. He was so warm, so human. He really cares about blacks."

Mr. Thomas's trump card turned out to be his art. Hanging from his chamber walls were several portraits, among them: the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass; W.E.B. DuBois, co-founder in 1905 of the Niagara Movement, which later became the N.A.A.C.P.; and a runaway slave, entitled "Running for Freedom." Mr. Thomas's art seemed to reassure those who had worried about the hostility toward civil rights he displayed as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Ronald Reagan. Here instead was the Court's most radically conservative Justice draped in the mantle of Frederick Douglass.

How can this be? Douglass pressed Abraham Lincoln relentlessly to declare war on the South for the sole purpose of ending slavery. With the official end of slavery, Douglass pressed just as relentlessly for Federal protections of the new and fragile freedom. Is it conceivable that the great abolitionist would embrace a Justice who opposes virtually all Federal rights protections and derides them as "special treatment"?

As a former slave, Douglass had a special aversion to brutality. How would he feel about a Supreme Court Justice who has twice argued in dissent that the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment should not apply to the treatment of prison inmates, even when they are gratuitously and viciously beaten.

There may be a plausible line of argument that transforms Frederick Douglass into the Clarence Thomas we've seen so far. If so, Mr. Thomas should lay it out. Meanwhile, visitors to the Court need to be less taken in by the trappings of power, and more intent on the brutal character of Mr. Thomas's justice. BRENT STAPLES

Climate Change Played a Role in India's Plague

To the Editor:

Re "Emperors of Garbage" (Op-Ed, Nov. 5): "India's plagues are self-inflicted," reads the sub-headline on Inderjit Badhwar's article, which blames Government neglect for India's epidemics. Social inequities and widespread wastes provide the setting. But there is another aspect: worldwide climate changes also contributed to the plague.

Last summer India's temperatures reached 124 degrees Fahrenheit, and animal carcasses were scattered across the plains. Houses, abandoned after the Maharashtra earthquake the year before, became furnaces in blasting heat; stuffed with stored grains, they generated clouds of fleas. Pneumonic plague was first reported in Beed district of Maharashtra state last August.

Terrestrial heating occurs six times faster than oceanic, and hot-air columns rise, leaving low-pressure systems that draw in moisture-laden maritime air. (Southern Europe's recent deluge followed a record-breaking summer heat wave, the impact in Italy compounded by local deforestation.) This year Indian southwesterly driven monsoons lasted almost three months.

Surat's Tapi river rose 12 feet above normal, it submerged houses and, in receding, left rotting animals, rubbish and rats strewn across the city. The people entering Surat in September included those from Beed, and they concentrated in the remaining dry fields during a festival. The next morning pneumonic plague broke out.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization, infectious diseases are emerging and re-emerging globally at an accelerating rate. While poverty and ecological changes create vulnerability to the outbreak and spread of disease, climate contributes to the vector redistribution, and weather anomalies afford new breeding sites and bursts of new activity for pests.

Aedes aegypti mosquitoes (associated with dengue and yellow fever), once limited to 1,000 meters in altitude by temperature restrictions, have been reported in India (and

Colombia) above 2,200 meters. Similar changes are occurring in Central America and in East Africa, paralyzing plant movement to higher altitudes in the Alps, Alaska and Asia.

These shifts may be seen as biological indicators of climate trends, as warming in the deep oceans indicates protracted heat uptake from the atmosphere. (Columbia University scientists report we are in the 50th month — and project we will have a fifth consecutive year — of warming in the Western Pacific. Such stagnation, warming and even expansion of the oceans is projected to generate a wet and windy winter.)

Changing patterns of variability are part of climate change and suggest increasing instability in the climate system. Greenland ice cores demonstrate that instability in past eras has been associated with rapid jumps in climate.

Such climate changes are testing the resilience of societies; meanwhile, they are releasing opportunistic, highly competitive pests and pathogens from ecological controls and predation in urban and rural settings. These biological side effects of global change carry enormous implications for tourism, trade



and transport. To address this, we must coordinate expanded disease surveillance with other efforts to monitor the global environment.

Inderjit Badhwar's call to address deteriorating social conditions is

poignant, and many emerging diseases, particularly those spread person to person, directly reflect declining social conditions (witness the former Soviet Union).

But anticipatory social adjustments take on greater urgency as we confront an uncertain future in our life-support systems — systems threatened by development practices that exhaust stored carbon and living resources, and generate wastes beyond the capacity of biological systems to recycle them.

Rodents and insects carry no pass-ports.

PAUL R. EPSTEIN, M.D.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 8, 1994
The writer is a member of the Harvard School of Public Health's working group on new disease.

Action by New Delhi

To the Editor:

"Emperors of Garbage" (Op-Ed, Nov. 5) suggests that exotic or disastrous events provide convenient case material to pronounce on what's good or bad for India. But why should a few claim only they see, smell or care about the problem? To proceed so would miss the efforts of those working to improve the human condition in India.

The Indian Government effectively thwarted the threat of the spread of the plague in the country, and sufficient domestically produced Tetracycline and other antibiotics were available to treat the victims, thus preventing the possibility of an epidemic. Considering the density of human population in Indian cities and the biological mechanisms by which the plague is transmitted, this was no mean achievement.

Foreign companies doing business in India's changed economic climate have stressed that the real story in India is one of tremendous business and investment opportunities.

Comprehending the hopes, goals and complexities of a modernizing, developing country of almost 900 million is no easy task. Diatribes about garbage and filth do not clarify the situation.

NIRUPAMA RAO
Minister, Press, Information and Culture, Embassy of India
Washington, Nov. 9, 1994

Churches Raise Funds By Staying in Touch

To the Editor:

Those who raise funds for churches have recognized for years that people give greater support to organizations they are more familiar with and with which they are more involved (news article, Nov. 6).

However, your article never mentions a primary difference between the Assemblies of God and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Assemblies of God is more decentralized and structured horizontally. The Roman Catholic Church is vertically organized, with most financial decisions made by the hierarchy. The Assemblies of God remains closer to its parishioners in many ways than the Roman Catholic Church, and it involves more people in the church, including the decision-making process.

This is consistent with business trends. The movement is toward organizations that remain close to the "customer base," which for a church is its membership. Churches that recognize and restructure accordingly will do better in many ways, including member support.

Accountability is essential. Churches that financially account to people enjoy greater support. If a church fails to keep people informed, it will be less successful when it asks for support.

Grass-roots involvement is as essential for a church as it is for a political party. And all of our church dogma and doctrine about responsibility to support the church will in no way take the place of personal contact.

(Rev.) RICHARD D. SLOAN
Stewardship Officer
Episcopal Diocese of New York
New York, Nov. 9, 1994

Strange Conduct Test for Justice Thomas

To the Editor:

Re "Apologies to Anita" (column, Nov. 5): Anna Quindlen thinks Clarence Thomas is not qualified to be a Supreme Court Justice because he showed an interest in X-rated movies and Playboy centerfolds. Most would not agree with her implication that an expressed interest in pornography equals sexual harassment.

What right does a District of Columbia corporation counsel have to check what films Mr. Thomas was renting? Why would Ms. Quindlen relate this to readers? And what is morally, ethically, legally or politically wrong with renting and watching "Bad Mama Jama"? This is a movie that, as far as I know, has not

been declared obscene and illegal.

In the famous 1964 obscenity case, Justice Potter Stewart admitted he couldn't define "obscenity," but he knew it when he saw it! Apparently, he expected the justices had seen enough movies with sexual themes to be able to draw a line. Why should Justice Thomas be different?

Would Ms. Quindlen require all Supreme Court nominees to prove their Victorian sexual mores? How quickly moral relativism is replaced by rigid codes of conduct for political reasons!

MICHAEL J. GORMAN
Whitestone, Queens, Nov. 7, 1994

Committee's Failure

To the Editor:

Re "Apologies to Anita" (column, Nov. 5): I agree with Anna Quindlen's observations about the book "Strange Justice," but she stops short of stating the obvious.

Either Anita Hill or Clarence Thomas tied to the Senate Judiciary Committee. A predilection for pornography is not a crime. But lying to Congress is. If there had been the slightest duplicity in Mr. Thomas's testimony, further investigation should have ensued.

That the committee members were embarrassed by the disclosures and wanted to get the hearings over with does not excuse them from pursuing the accusations privately. If they thought Ms. Hill's testimony not valid, it should not have been smirched by a potential Supreme Court justice. Allegations should have been presented privately and Mr. Thomas allowed to withdraw his name. Ms. Quindlen is right. Somebody is owed an apology. Possibly the American people.

POLLY S. BRAUDER
La Jolla, Calif., Nov. 6, 1994

Blame Stressful Student Life, Not Cornell Gorges, for Suicides

To the Editor:

Your Nov. 5 news article on the suicides at Cornell University never confirms or denies if the suicide rate at Cornell is higher than at other universities.

I suppose it is easier to invent some sort of mythological danger in the gorges on the Cornell campus, or in the weather, or the cows, than to analyze what drives a young person to take his or her own life.

Suicide is never a comfortable subject to discuss or to reason about. No one can ever know what takes place in the minds of those who end their own lives. However, if you look at the type of student Cornell attracts and the people and pressures that surround the average Cornell student, you would find the main cause for suicide on the campus.

Straight-A, honor society, valedictorians are run-of-the-mill at Cornell. The students have parents who care about them and who take pride in having a son or daughter at an Ivy

League school. Add an intensely competitive atmosphere, and you have the potential for disaster.

Failure to the average Cornell student is not something many have any experience with. Instead of placing barriers at the gorges, classes in how to handle life's ups and downs would probably do more good.

As a townsie and alumna I take exception to your blaming my beautiful gorges for just being there. Ezra Cornell must be turning in his grave, having searched for the most beautiful place to found his institution, "where any person could find instruction in any subject."

I don't think that suicide was quite what he had in mind when he placed Cornell high above Cayuga's waters.

KAREN MURPHY DOUGHER
Hillburn, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1994

Income and Marriage

To the Editor:

Re "When a Woman Earns Like a Man" (The Week in Review, Nov. 6): According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, women's earnings have risen to 77 percent of men's, significantly more than your 70 percent. In addition, nearly one-third of working married women earn more than their spouses, another rising proportion.

The closing gap between women's and men's earnings, even as women's labor force participation rates have leveled off, and men's have dropped, means women will have personal options, such as whom to marry or when to marry, that men have long had. What if men were expected to marry for financial support and women for companionship and a household? Is this closer than you think?

JANE SJOGREN
Associate Professor of Economics
Simmons College
Boston, Nov. 9, 1994

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The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those published may be shortened for space reasons.

مكتبة من الأهل

Journal
FRANK RICH

The Mother Next Door

How could she do it? That was the question Americans asked incessantly upon hearing of Susan Smith's confession, as if its constant repetition, in the most shocked tones we could summon, would somehow keep us at a safe distance from a mother's most heinous crime.

But try as we might to suppress the ugly thoughts, they leapt up anyway. In truth, we already know the answer to our own question — no matter how incredulously we keep asking it. Anyone who has ever felt rage — at a child, a parent, a spouse, a vanished lover — has at least entertained the fantasy of losing control, even if only in the involuntary form of a nightmare. We feel the horror of Susan Smith's crime not because it's unimaginable but precisely because we can imagine it. And once we do, we are left nervously contemplating the thin line that separates the unhinged few who act on such impulses from those of us who do not.

The way the Susan Smith story played out on the national stage, however, shows exactly what extreme lengths we'll take to avoid such unnerving introspection. Indeed, we'll do almost anything to pin an act of domestic violence on a

The thin line between us and Susan Smith.

remote villain — some evil Other — rather than face a culprit who might reside far closer to home.

In the cool light of hindsight, it's easy to see that Ms. Smith's alibi was preposterous from the start: why would a carjacker want to be encumbered by two young kids? But otherwise logical people, including more than a few journalists and morning-talk-show bookers, fell for it because Ms. Smith pinned the crime on the country's No. 1 scapegoat for all ills, a young black man.

Which is not to say that everyone who believed Ms. Smith was a racist: the most pressing psychological imperative was to find this mother innocent. Had she chosen another stereotypical villain ubiquitous in the collective unconscious — say, a white-trash thug out of "Deliverance" — many might still have believed her.

But once Ms. Smith confessed, a new villain had to be found to keep our own internal demons at bay. Enter Newt Gingrich, who rushed into action on election eve with another reliable generic culprit: society. He said the double murder "vividly reminds every American how sick the society is getting and how much we need to change things," expeditiously adding that "the only way you get change is to vote Republican."

If the Democrats had wanted to play this form of political hardball, they could have pointed out, as Tom Brokaw did in a tough interview with Mr. Gingrich, that Ms. Smith was the product of exactly the sort of society that is idealized in Republican boilerplate: a hard-working churchgoer who belonged to the National Honor Society in high school, didn't smoke or drink and lived in a small, virtually crime-free town whose slogan is "The City of Hospitality." All of which could be used to argue that conservative family values made her do it.

At a Gingrich campaign stop last weekend, a Marietta, Ga., schoolteacher confronted the Congressman about his insidious take on the case, saying, "We'd have those problems whether the Republicans were in charge or the Democrats were in charge." The teacher was right, but is anyone listening?

When Vincent Foster committed suicide, a similar partisanship flared: Democrats blamed editorial attacks in *The Wall Street Journal* for his death, while Republicans came up with homicidal Whitewater conspiracy theories. Both positions served the larger purpose, eagerly embraced by Democrats and Republicans alike, of switching the subject away from the scarier topic of depression; once again it was more pleasant to blame an identifiable villain than face the reality that citizens as outwardly normal (to use a Gingrich word) as our own neighbors could be capable of psychotic violence to others or themselves.

Now many of the same people who wanted to believe in Ms. Smith's innocence will just as vehemently insist she fry. Why? Not because the death penalty will necessarily deter other mothers from re-enacting "Medea" — and certainly not because there's still any reason to fear Susan Smith. It's our deepest fears about ourselves that haunt us. When all else fails, maybe the executioner will silence the unspeakable thoughts that bubbled up all over America just as that Mazda was dragged from the lake. □

By Michael Kinsley

President Clinton is getting a lot of free advice about how to deal with Tuesday's election disaster. Most of it is telling him to abandon his left-wing agenda and rediscover the inner moderate who propelled him to victory in 1992. Bipartisan accommodation should be his goal, it is said. This isn't completely wrong, but there are three problems with it.

First, the notion that Mr. Clinton ran as a moderate "new Democrat" and then has governed as some kind of McGovernite left-winger is mostly the product of Republican agitprop and lazy journalists' shorthand. The most familiar items in the indictment — his top-bracket tax increase, his proposal to overhaul the health care system, homosexuals in the military — were all things he clearly promised in the campaign.

The tax increase affected a tiny fraction of the population; 10 times as many have enjoyed a tax cut, through expansion of the earned income tax credit. The health care autopsy will go on forever, but Mr. Clinton's original plan, whatever its flaws, was not the standard left-wing proposal for a Canadian-style Government takeover. And Mr. Clinton (not to his credit) tried mightily to fudge and postpone and compromise the gay-troops issue; it was the opposition that mischievously made it Issue One of the new administration.

Meanwhile, Federal spending takes a smaller share of gross domestic product under Bill Clinton than it did under either Ronald Reagan or George Bush. Even leaving aside the military, the number of Federal employees went up under Presidents Reagan and Bush, and has gone down under President Clinton. But you can argue all this until you're blue in the face (I know: I do it for a living), and it doesn't sink in.

A second problem with the moderate, accommodationist strategy is that it wouldn't really give voters much reason to vote for Mr. Clinton in

A third problem with a government-from-the-center strategy is that the "center" these days is mostly a land of alchemy, where it is easy to campaign but hard to govern.

It is a place where taxes can be cut and budgets balanced without any impositions on treasured government benefits of the middle class. It is a place where health care can be extended to the uninsured without raising anyone's bill, and prices can be brought under control without curtailing anyone's freedom of choice.

On foreign policy, it is a place where America can stand tall as the world's leader, and strut as the promoter of democracy and human rights, but American blood and treasure need never be spent in any particular situation.

The politics of the free lunch, which Mr. Reagan introduced into fiscal policy in 1980, now dominate in every sphere. Being a "centrist" means mostly taking the pleasant stuff from both sides of the traditional debate and leaving out the unpleasant stuff. Both parties play this game. Mr. Clinton played it well enough to get elected in 1992. But surely one lesson of the 1994 election results is that Republicans — who invented it — will always play it better. The only hope for the Democrats is to wear the voters from the free lunch and force them to make an honest choice about what they want their Government to do and how they propose to pay for it.

So yes, President Clinton should join in at least some of the Republicans' agenda. But less in the spirit of accommodation than in the spirit of challenge — calling their bluff, holding their feet to the fire. This is, among other advantages, a way to appear both feistily "Trumanesque" and becomingly "moderate" at the same time. Republicans have indeed

A Clinton strategy for the next two years.

managed to occupy the center of American politics. But the goal should be to kick them out, not just to join them there.

The G.O.P.'s "Contract With America," with its impossible combination of tax cuts and spending increases and balanced-budget promises, offers the perfect vehicle for such a challenge. The promise of a balanced budget (by the year 2002) alone will require something like a trillion dol-

lars of spending cuts, even before the document's other goodies are paid for. During the campaign, the Republicans swore they could achieve this without reducing Social Security or Medicare benefits.

It can't be done, of course. That's why Mr. Clinton should give them every opportunity to try. He shouldn't "cooperate." His line should be: After you, Alphonse. Ronald Reagan's mantra — repeated thousands of times by Republican politicians — was that Government spending is not the President's responsibility, because under the Constitution "Congress appropriates every dime."

Fine, Mr. Clinton should say. Appropriate away. But give me that line-item veto you're always carrying on about, in case I notice some wasteful spending around Marietta, Ga. (home of the new House Speaker).

To keep up the pressure, the President should endorse the balanced budget amendment. The year 2002 will be more than two decades after the Reagan mega-deficits began, and 12 years after the much-maligned Bush 1990 budget deal started us back toward fiscal sanity. Although there is no real reason the budget needs to be balanced in any particular year, it was never anyone's idea of Keynes-

ianism that the Government should spend more than it takes in every year, indefinitely.

True, it is a pity to clutter up the Constitution. But an acknowledgment by the majority that it is unable to restrain itself through normal democratic procedures is arguably just the sort of thing that does belong there.

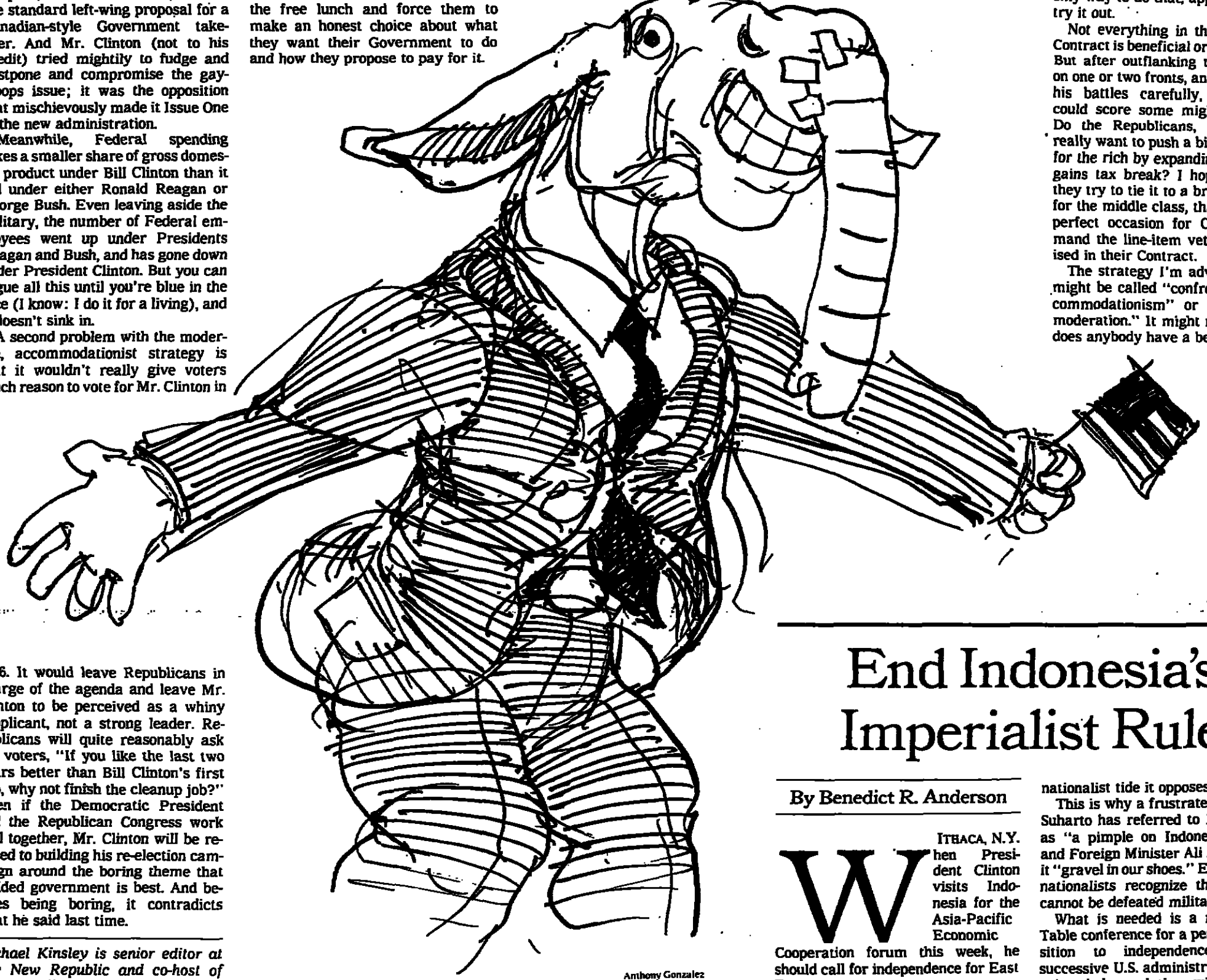
Mr. Clinton should also endorse term limits, or at least say he has no objection to them.

Term limits, like the balanced budget amendment, are a procedural gimmick addressed to a substantive problem and intended to appeal to the free-lunch psychology: a magic cure-all. But they won't do any great harm. It's not worth an ounce of the Democrats' dwindling political capital to stand in the way of this gimmick — especially now that it would mainly affect Republicans.

You can debate endlessly whether term limits will produce a better or worse quality of legislator. But even from the high-minded poli-sci point of view — as well as the narrowly partisan Democratic one — that debate is now less important than getting this false panacea off the table. And the only way to do that, apparently, is to try it out.

Not everything in the Republican Contract is beneficial or meaningless. But after outflanking the opposition on one or two fronts, and by choosing his battles carefully, Mr. Clinton could score some mighty victories. Do the Republicans, for example, really want to push a big new tax cut for the rich by expanding the capital gains tax break? I hope so. And if they try to tie it to a broader tax cut for the middle class, that would be a perfect occasion for Clinton to demand the line-item veto they promised in their Contract.

The strategy I'm advocating here might be called "confrontational accommodationism" or "in-your-face moderation." It might not work. But does anybody have a better idea? □



End Indonesia's Imperialist Rule

By Benedict R. Anderson

WITHACA, N.Y. When President Clinton visits Indonesia for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum this week, he should call for independence for East Timor.

An expansionist Indonesia, vast archipelago nation, invaded and annexed the neighboring former Portuguese colony in 1975. Since then, 200,000 people — out of a population of 700,000 — have died as a result of the fighting and of famine.

The United Nations considers Portugal the legal sovereign in East Timor. Mr. Clinton should make it clear that he is ready to cooperate with Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who is overseeing talks on East Timor between Indonesia and Portugal. The U.N. talks, initiated in 1983, long made no progress because of Indonesian stonewalling, but recent pressure has led President Suharto to declare that he is willing to meet with pro-independence leaders.

United States involvement in the problem would be appropriate, for the Truman Administration brokered the 1949 Round Table agreements by which the Netherlands acknowledged the sovereignty of Indonesia, which was proclaimed in 1945.

In 1995, Indonesians will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of their independence, while the East Timorese mourn the 20th anniversary of the occupation.

For nearly 20 years, Jakarta has tried to outdo its own former colonial rulers, the Dutch. Using far more ruthless methods, its military has gained control of most of East Timor without ending armed resistance; it has captured José Alexandre Gusmão (known as Xanana), leader of the nationalist guerrillas, and sentenced him to 20 years. In addition, imitating Dutch colonial policy in Indonesia, Jakarta has poured in funds to build schools and roads while appointing some East Timorese to administrative positions.

Still, Indonesia's goal of political legitimacy in East Timor is further off than ever. Like The Hague, Jakarta has discovered that the mix of development, schooling and repression only deepens and widens the

Benedict R. Anderson, professor of international studies at Cornell, edits the journal *Indonesia*.

nationalist tide it opposes.

This is why a frustrated President Suharto has referred to East Timor as "a pimple on Indonesia's face" and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas calls it "gravel in our shoes." East Timor's nationalists recognize that Jakarta cannot be defeated militarily.

What is needed is a new Round Table conference for a peaceful transition to independence. Though successive U.S. administrations have enjoyed close relations with Jakarta, all have refused to concede that it has legal sovereignty over East Timor. The U.S. also objects to human rights abuses in Indonesia: on the eve of Mr. Clinton's trip, Jakarta is trying Murtah Pakpahan, chairman of the independent All Indonesian Labor Federation, on trumped-up charges of subversion.

In the Congress, where a broad bipartisan group has long expressed deep concern about the chronic human rights abuses in East Timor, there is growing awareness that they are the inevitable consequence of a colonial situation that only a political

Clinton can help free East Timor.

agreement will resolve.

Since the international uproar over the massacre of November 1991, in which perhaps 200 unarmed East Timorese were gunned down at a rally for independence in full view of foreign journalists, Indonesian intellectuals and students have become increasingly bold in sympathizing with East Timor's resistance.

The massacre, at Dili, East Timor's capital, damaged Indonesia's international reputation. (On Oct. 28, a Federal court in Boston awarded \$14 million to the mother of a 19-year-old human rights observer who was slain. She had sued the general responsible for the massacre, who had gone to Harvard to study but fled the United States when the case was filed against him.) For the first time since 1975, there is now open debate among Indonesian officials, some even calling for a total reappraisal.

In 1949, the Netherlands had to give up a vast colony it had ruled for centuries. Today, Indonesia must relinquish a territory the size of New Jersey it has ruled for less than two decades. President Clinton can help make this possible. □

In America

BOB HERBERT

A Simple Case of Fraud

G.O.P. policies will help the rich.

The beauty of Ronald Reagan, Newt Gingrich and so many other Republicans is that they make it all sound so simple.

If the Republicans can reduce taxes, increase defense spending, balance the budget, get people off welfare, reconstitute the American family and accelerate the current reduction in crime — if they can do all that — they deserve to be in power. God bless them. They should be running the world.

But if you walk the streets of urban America, where the punishing effects of the Reagan-Bush years are most stark, you will be overwhelmed by the evidence that the Republicans cannot do what they are promising. America's cities are the encampments for the most seriously sick and wounded of the last Republican revolution — the Reagan revolution.

On Thursday, an unemployed plumber's assistant who lives in a doorway in the East New York section of Brooklyn said bitterly: "I don't care who won the election. They can't do no worse to us."

He was wrong. The Democrats were no prize, but the Republican Party is approximately as friendly to the cities as the Visigoths were to Rome. When the next Congress is sworn in the Republicans will resume their war on urban America with a vengeance, targeting especially the elderly, the poor and the very young.

"You will see that this will be a dark time for the cities," said a high-ranking national Democrat, who asked not to be identified. "The Reagan Administration launched a vicious attack on urban programs.

Most programs were eliminated, or downsized to the point where they became totally ineffective. Politically, the Republicans have no motivation to solve urban America's problems. They have no constituency there. For the Republicans, the urban scene is the embodiment of all that is wrong with America."

But it is not just the cities that face serious trouble. The G.O.P. message, so simple and attractive, is a fraud. Mr. Gingrich is grinning like the Cheshire cat because he's put one over on the country. Complex problems like underemployment, the budget deficit, inadequate health care and crime will not yield to simple-minded solutions. Many of the voters who joined in Tuesday's orgasmic backlash against Bill Clinton are going to find that they cast their ballots against their own interests.

What the Republicans are good at is siphoning money from the lower and middle classes and funneling it to the wealthy. In the introduction to his book, "The Politics of Rich and Poor," Kevin Phillips wrote, "Despite the armies of homeless sleeping on grates, political leaders — even those who professed to care about the homeless — had little to say about the Republican Party's historical role, which has been not simply to revitalize U.S. capitalism but to tilt power, policy, wealth and income toward the

richest portions of the population."

That was in 1990. Here we go again. Representative Bill Archer of Texas, who will likely become chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, wants to abolish the Federal income tax, replacing it with something more regressive, like a national sales tax. This would be an incredible boon to the rich, and would hurt virtually everybody else by making all consumer goods much more expensive.

Mr. Archer has also expressed his disdain for the whole idea of universal health coverage, which he derides as "socialized medicine."

Meanwhile, Mr. Gingrich is gleefully readying his plans for tax cuts for the rich and service cuts for the poor.

You can't blame the Republicans. Why should they change the bait when the fish keep biting? But what about the Democrats? What do they do now?

The first thing they should do is stop pretending to be Republicans. The Democrats were so busy running away from their President, their party and their traditional supporters that they never were able to benefit from the successes of the last two years.

The Republicans had a simple-minded message, but the Democrats had no message at all. Throughout the country Democratic candidates pointed to Bill Clinton and said, "We're not with him," and they pointed to traditional Democratic voters and said, "We're not with them."

It's hard for politicians to win when they are ashamed of their base. It may be that the voters who spoke loudest on Tuesday were the voters who stayed home. □

THEATER

Sam Shepard: An American Storyteller Hits the Road

By BEN BRANTLEY

Somewhere between the East and West Coasts, at least part of "Simpatico," one of the season's most anticipated plays, was written in a moving truck by its driver. That's Sam Shepard, who says he believes "all good writing comes out of loneliness." And you're not too likely to be interrupted driving along an Interstate.

"You have to do it on an open highway," explains the playwright during a lunch break for rehearsals of the drama, which opens tonight at the Joseph Papp Public Theater, with Mr. Shepard directing. "You wouldn't want to do it in New York City. But on Highway 40 West or some of those big open highways, you can hold the wheel with one hand and write with the other."

"It's a good discipline," he continues, "because sometimes you can only write two or three words at a time before you have to look back at the road, so those three words have to count. The problem is whether you can read the damn thing by the time you reach your destination."

Mr. Shepard delivers this bit of instruction in wary installments, smiling, it seems, at the absurdity of the image. A man heralded as the most original theatrical voice of his generation, he has traditionally regarded interviews with disdain and loathing. And he probably knows that once these words are in print, they will add further fuel to the myth of the playwright as an existential cowboy, forging art out of the wide open spaces of the American Plains. It is a myth, he says, he has never consciously tried to perpetuate.

"I didn't go out of my way to invent any image," says the 50-year-old Mr. Shepard. His lean, angular face, known to millions from his roles as an actor in movies, looks well lived-in now, more evocative of a Walker Evans photograph than of Gary Cooper. "I think those things are accrued as you go along, having to do with your work and certain things that have happened. If you set about trying to create an image, it's possible, I guess. But what do you come up with? Elvis Presley? And who's in charge?"

What he describes as "the cult of personality and the cult of image" disturbs Mr. Shepard. "I have no faith at all in that," he says. "I don't see that it has any substance."

Even in its most pedestrian sense, personality is something Mr. Shepard refuses to see as fixed. Throughout his 30 years as a playwright, he has created a series of fluid portraits of people for whom identity is, at best, a tentative proposition. The young man in "Buried Child" (which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1979) looks into the rear-view mirror of his car and sees his face dissolving into those of his ancestors. Hoss, the aging rock star of "The Tooth of Crime" (1972), complains of being "pulled and pushed from one image to another. Nothin' takes a solid form." And Henry Hackamore, the Howard-Hughes-like recluse of Mr. Shepard's "Seduced" (1978), has invented himself out of existence. "I'm dead to the world, but I've never been born," he chants.

It shouldn't come as a surprise when a character in "Simpatico" asks, "How many lives do you think a man can live?" It is in some ways his most conventional work, in its structure and emphasis on naturalistic dialogue over the poetic arias that became Mr. Shepard's dramatic signature. But his obsession with mutability still shines through.



Gary Sinise, left, and John Malkovich in "True West."

The play is in a sense a reworking of themes in "True West" (1980), in which two brothers, a proper screenwriter and a thieving vagabond, gradually exchange identities. "Simpatico" follows the consequences of the framing of a California racing commissioner by two men (played by Ed Harris and Fred Ward) years after the incident. Mr. Shepard estimates that he has written eight or nine unfinished plays around the two characters, Vinnie and Carter. "It's an old, old situation that I've been struggling with for years," he says.

The patterns of that situation were clear even in the chronologically scrambled sequence of scenes in a long day of early rehearsals. As the characters, who also include Vinnie's mistress manquée (Marcia

Gay Harden), the wife the two men shared (Beverly D'Angelo) and Ames, the man they done wrong (James Gammon), faced off, always in combinations of twos, the foundations of self seemed to quake.

"Identity is a question for everybody in the play," says Mr. Shepard. "Some of them are more firmly aligned with who they are, or who they think they are. To me, a strong sense of self isn't believing in a lot. Some people might define it that way, saying, 'He has a very strong sense of himself.' But it's a complete lie."

The same sensibility infuses Mr. Shepard's views on the relations between men and women, which in "Simpatico" are scarcely hopeful. At the time of his play "Fool for Love" (1982), which portrayed an incestuous affair as a knockabout fight, Mr. Shepard described what happens between the sexes as "terrible and impossible." Asked if he still believes this, he takes his time answering.

"The whole thing between men and women is really the most amazing thing" — pause — "there is," he says. "But, yeah, it's impossible the way people enter into it feeling they're going to be saved by the other one. And it seems like many, many times that quicksand happens in a relationship when you feel that somehow you can be saved. And of course that's going to be a disappointment." He laughs fully. "In that sense, yeah, I think the illusions about it are impossible." Does he still have those illusions? "No," he says. "I don't."

That's about as specific as he gets in the way of personal revelations. Asked if it can be stated that he still lives with the actress Jessica Lange, with whom Mr. Shepard has been since the early 1980's and by whom he has two children, he answers generally. "Yeah, I guess everybody knows that by now." But he would rather not name the state in which they reside (by most recent accounts, it was Virginia). "Just say the South," he says, laughing conspiratorially. He knows it's funny, but he's also absolutely earnest.

The fantasy of disappearing from the known world is woven throughout Mr. Shepard's plays, and he has been pretty good at it in real life, in spite of his status as a movie star. "I think most writers, in a sense, have this desire to disappear," he says, "to be absolutely anonymous, to be removed in some way: that comes out of the need to be a writer."

For a while, it looked as if Mr. Shepard had disappeared from the New York theater. Following a brilliant cycle of family-themed plays — which included "Curse of the Starving Class" and "Buried Child" — and climaxed with the searing, ambitious "A Lie of the Mind" in 1985 — there were seven long years of absence, during which Mr. Shepard appeared as an actor in movies (including such froth as "Baby Boom") and directed one, "Far North" (1988). (A second, "Silent Tongue," was released early this year.) When in 1991 he returned to the New York stage with "States of Shock," an allegorical play about a Vietnam veteran and his fascistic military keeper (John Malkovich), he was speared by critics. There was speculation that the playwright's skills had been left fallow for too long.

"I think there was an intrinsic misunderstanding about it," he says, "which was probably my fault. I think the audience, and obviously everybody else, had a hard time realizing that this was indeed about a father and son relationship."

Theater, he adds simply, is his natural element. "For one thing, it allows you to explore language,



Sam Shepard, left foreground, during a rehearsal break with the cast of "Simpatico." Front row: Marcia Gay Harden and Ed Harris; rear, from left, James Gammon, Welker White, Beverly D'Angelo and Fred Ward — Inviting actors into certain scary territory.

with comic urgency. "Git out of there! Scat!"

Ms. Harden starts to move backward, hurriedly. Mr. Harris follows, bumping into furniture. The scene has developed a fever; it now seems to sweat as well as pulse.

"Heh, heh, heh!" The playwright's laughter lances the darkness like an illuminated smile. It's the first day that Mr. Shepard and his company, after four weeks in a rehearsal room, have moved into the theater. Loping silently, in jeans and moccasins, on his rangy stork legs, arms akimbo, Mr. Shepard cuts a sharp-edged silhouette against the glow from the stage. As he watches his words assume different lives with each repetition, he does indeed seem very much at home.

Mr. Shepard experimented a little with live acting when he lived in New York in the 1960's and early 70's. But with his aversion to "confronting large groups of people," he didn't do much. "Too spooky," he says.

Directing "Simpatico," he is respectful, affectionate, almost courtly, usually prefacing interruptions with apologies: "I'm sorry to stop you" or "Excuse me."

The previous weeks had been, he says, a period of letting the actors get to know their characters with little directorial intervention. "It's a funny thing about freedom with actors," he says. "You invite them into certain scary territory; then it becomes a question of how far you let them go into that territory before you start shaping it. I'm a firm believer that so-called blocking doesn't come out of the director. If the actor has any kind of chops at all, he's going to find his way around the stage and find the impulses. To order actors around the stage like a general is not my idea of a director."

On this day, he seems particularly intent on cadence. "All the unspoken structures of playwriting are very close to music," he says. He often tells his actors to "hit the notes," though other forms of imagery also come in handy. As Mr. Ward's Vinnie lies on a rumpled bed in a hung-over depression, Mr. Shepard tells him to imagine a buzzard circling overhead. To Mr. Harris, whose character undergoes the play's most devastating transformation (into what the actor describes as "a quivering ectoplasm"), he advises, "I think what we're shooting for are the signs of the earthquake."

Mr. Harris, whom Mr. Shepard last directed in "Fool for Love" 12 years earlier, finds the playwright "more comfortable, easier" than before. "You never get any feeling of panic," he says. When necessary, the director can be very firm. "You know," says Mr. Harris, "my character is full of guilt and lies. And I was asking Sam, isn't there some place where he admits to all that and gets close to it? He said, 'Sorry Ed, I can't let you off the hook.'"

Much of Mr. Shepard's guidance seems built, as Mr. Harris puts it, around "his sense of the aloneness of these people." Many of the director's blocking suggestions put greater distance between the actors. He also admires the darkness of the scrim behind the sets, a consequence of a blown-out fuse, because the black space underscores a sense of isolation. He quickly shifts into parody. "Very existential," he hoots with a French accent, striking a hieroglyphic pose. "Very Jean-Paul Sartre."

There was a time when Mr. Shepard might have spoken those words in all earnestness, when he came to New York in 1963. A restive, Beckett-reading 19-year-old Californian with

three semesters at a junior college and a stint as an actor with a church-touring amateur troupe behind him, he soon fell in with the experimental, European-flavored theater groups blossoming on the fringes of Off Broadway.

His avowed ambition was to become a rock star ("The last thing I'd want to be now," he says). And Mr. Shepard, who has previously spoken about his wide-ranging experimentation with drugs in that period, describes himself in his 20's as "crazy and mixed-up and confused like everyone else: sort of raw, emotionally raw." He adds, using a phrase that shows up in "Simpatico," "I was fishing in the dark." Isn't he still?

"Yeah. But not like that. Not to the point where you're a candidate for self-destruction."

He was also spinning out plays with the speed and facility that youth allows, though he says the story that he wrote his first produced play, "Cowboys" (1964), on the back of Tootsie Roll wrappers is nonsense. From the beginning, his penchant for electric, inventive language and his preoccupation with the myth of the vanishing West were in evidence. But the works often took the form of sustained hallucinations.

In the succeeding years, the traditions of playwriting have become more important to him. "Who was it who decided to do away with all the

plots?" asks a character in "Simpatico." It is, in fact, by far Mr. Shepard's most densely plotted work.

Today, he writes slowly and carefully, he says. "One of the things that's become apparent to me over a long time is that no matter how you cut it, plays are about storytelling. You know, in the 60's, everybody was down on it. It became an old-fashioned, archaic structure. There was a huge breakaway with those European writers like Beckett and Ionesco and Arabel." Now, he says, "I think you need to include all these notions that at one time you rejected as being part of the established order of things. There's no reason, uh, to shoot yourself in the foot."

FROM THE DEPT. OF REDUNDANCY DEPT.

By FRANK A. LONGO / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

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 - 45 Introverts
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 - 48 Beat, as grain
 - 50 Collectibles?
 - 53 — majesté
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 - 81 At another time
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 - 94 Ethyl acetates
 - 97 Susquehanna River town
 - 98 Hugh Hefner's Muse?
 - 99 Branch
 - 100 It fits in a lock
 - 102 Terminal abbr.
 - 104 ABC's?
 - 113 Make a fresh mix?
 - 115 People who want to lose
 - 116 Open house, perhaps
 - 117 International language system
 - 118 Spellbind
 - 119 Forte
 - 120 They may be glazed over
 - 121 Pepper, for one: Abbr.
 - 122 Archaic exclamations
 - 123 Cover
 - 1 DOWN
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 - 3 Small deer
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 - 5 Overflow
 - 6 Some Tuzla residents
 - 7 Tangle up
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 - 13 Shaded part of a plant
 - 14 Tart
 - 15 Fringe
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 - 17 Actress Moreno
 - 18 Charon's river
 - 21 Horns
 - 27 Soused
 - 28 Lose no time
 - 33 Reduce taxes, in Britain
 - 34 Overwhelms
 - 35 Swelling wave
 - 36 Human being?
 - 37 Hollywood's Penn
 - 38 Directional suffix
 - 40 Zoo attractions
 - 41 Not be a passive victim
 - 42 It prohibited slavery
 - 43 Agcy. once headed by Edward R. Murrow
 - 44 Some scholars, for short
 - 46 "Silver" star
 - 48 Extreme
 - 51 Soapberry tree
 - 52 Most charming
 - 54 Full of parody
 - 58 Fiji's capital
 - 61 — day now
 - 62 Black cuckoos
 - 63 Physique
 - 64 Commerce stat.
 - 67 "Toward Freedom" autobiographer
 - 68 Brewery fixtures
 - 70 Deponent
 - 71 Mean
 - 73 Impressive
 - 77 — avis
 - 78 Corrida cheers
 - 79 Soldiers
 - 80 "Uh-huh"
 - 81 Author Seton
 - 84 Its atomic number is 83
 - 85 Savings-account abbr.
 - 86 — My Party
 - 88 Expert in Mideast culture
 - 90 10, to a gymnast
 - 93 Vetoes
 - 95 Family dinners
 - 96 Baseball Hall of Famer Crawford
 - 99 Handily handling
 - 101 Lulls
 - 102 Like the Negev
 - 103 Start from scratch
 - 105 Time of danger
 - 106 Country crooner McCoy
 - 107 1962 film villain
 - 108 Noted ark-itest
 - 109 Patio component
 - 110 Geometry topic
 - 111 Easter ends it
 - 112 Mr. Pecksniff of "Martin Chuzzlewit"
 - 114 Germanic war god

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

BARSH HANTA SHUT GOMAD
 ANOLES AVENT WORE INAVE
 DEBARK HOWERITIS JOKES
 ALEBIC CINEAST HEO ERI
 MIR POPART TUD REASS
 EATS REDEEN BOLD UNIZ
 SPA FOTOS ATO SOANDSOS
 SELLAINES WRONG ADRIEN
 JARENEMER SIGNORA VAT
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 ONI ABBAY THEPCANES
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 DONALD COVE DATED THE
 AND EIS NIGHTIE REPLETE
 HELIA ALECGUINSS LEERED
 TURTIT DUSH GESSO SPONER
 ARIST DUTY ESSAY ANSWER

Hollywood highway clogged up with Jews

England's Jews have 'arrived,' while Jews in Hollywood are a 'cabal,' say two London papers. Tom Tugend reports

READERS of London's *Evening Standard* have been treated to the startling news that British Jews are coming out of the "kosher closet," as the headline had it. Matthew Kalman, who wrote the article and edits an alternative Jewish magazine, celebrated the good tidings that a number of authors, actors and television personalities in London are openly acknowledging their Jewishness and even un-Anglicizing their monikers and reverting to their old family names.

"Not so long ago, Jews were Shylocks and Fagins..." Kalman writes, but now, "a hundred years after we stepped off the boat from Russia, Britain's Jews have finally arrived."

And who is the liberator who set Jewish Brits free to openly proclaim their heritage? It is, of all people, American comedian Jackie Mason.

According to the article, "The new era was ushered in by Mason, whose six-week, sell-out run [in London] in 1988 proved you could be cool, funny, Jewish and successful at the same time."

Yet all is not well, even in this brave new era. Jewish themes in new books, plays and films are generally ignored by reviewers, Kalman writes, and he offers an explanation.

"The word 'Jew,' it seems, still sticks in the throat, swollen by centuries of prejudice and pernicious dictionaries which, to this day, define it as an insult," Kalman writes. "So hesitant are



US comedian Jackie Mason's humor and success freed London's Jewish celebrities to trumpet their heritage and even reclaim their old family names, despite the antisemitism of some of this century's towering figures of British culture, including T.S. Eliot (left). (UPPA)

most people to utter the fearful epithet, it deserves to be elevated to the E section, since it is most commonly pronounced... Er, Jewish."

In contrast to "imported American television shows from L.A. Law to *Roseanne*, [which] contain characters whose Jewishness is simply part of the social mix, Britain continues to produce television drama whose Jewish characters, if they appear at all, are usually stereotypes and often gut-wrenchingly offensive," the article continues.

"This comes as no surprise," Kalman writes, "in a country where so many of the towering figures of modern culture were rampant antisemites. T.S. Eliot, Graham Greene, Evelyn Waugh and even Roald Dahl all demonstrated a smoldering intolerance which permeated British society for most of this century."

The embers are still smoldering, as

witness an article just published in *The Spectator* of London, which revives the well-known stereotype of a "cabal" of vulgar, clannish Jews dominating the American entertainment industry.

HOLLYWOOD'S Jews, the article reveals, have created an "invidious and protective culture" that denies jobs to non-Jews.

In a nice rhetorical ploy, the article asks, "Now that Jews govern the New Establishment, does any sort of reverse form of class or racial discrimination operate against outsiders trying to get access to the entertainment highways - WASPS, Blacks, Brits and others not so favored?" The answer, not surprisingly, is yes.

The writer of the article, William Cash, is not some fringe kook and *The Spectator* is not a neo-Nazi rag. Cash formerly wrote for *The Times* of London, the once lofty voice of the

British establishment, and is now the Hollywood correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, Britain's top conservative newspaper. He is the son of a Conservative member of parliament.

The Spectator, in turn, is a mainstream magazine, founded in 1825, with a readership of 50,000.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center has dispatched a letter to *The Spectator*'s editor, Dominic Lawson, a Jew, who earlier said he had absolutely no objections to the article.

In the letter, Wiesenthal Center officials asked whether *The Spectator* might next publish an expose on African-American preponderance in the National Basketball Association, or British domination of the Shakespearean stage.

The New York Times, which ran a lengthy article on the subject last week, asked a number of Jewish experts for comment. One was Dr. Neil

Sandberg of the American Jewish Committee; another was Lionel Chetwynd, a politically conservative Hollywood writer and director who is a frequent critic of the "liberal" Hollywood power structure.

Both men astutely pinpoint where Cash is coming from, and, by extension, the influence that seemed to have kept British Jews in their "kosher closet" for so long.

"What's particularly vulgar about this is [that] he contrasts Jews with models of white Anglo-Saxon gentility," Sandberg said.

To Chetwynd, the article is the mark of "a certain upper-class kind of Brit.... What they're really saying is, we may not be as important and powerful as you, but we're more civilized. You're barbarians. Wouldn't it be wonderful if Hollywood was controlled by good decent upper-class British folks?"

Butterflies are a steal

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THE recent arrest in India of two German tourists who were trying to smuggle more than 30,000 insects out of the country pointed up the severity of a little-known problem.

When most people think of endangered species, they tend to think of rare mammals or exotic birds. But some insects are also facing extinction. Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) are among the hardest hit, but many other insects, including rare beetles, are also endangered.

The diurnal lepidoptera, or butterflies, are far less numerous than they were before World War II. Pesticides are probably the principal cause of their decimation. The species collected by the two German tourists in the Himalayas are extremely rare; a villager there can earn about \$170 for a single specimen, and for many villagers this represents nearly a year's income. If the specimen is a Ladakh Banded Apollo butterfly, it can easily command \$20,000 from private collectors in Europe.

Some of the nocturnal lepidoptera, or moths, are equally rare. Himalayan villagers get the same price for these as for butterflies, but moths are more easily caught because they are attracted to light. Villagers go into forests and mountainous areas with night lights. Some of the moths can be sold in Europe for between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

IT ISN'T only private collectors who buy rare insects. Museums are also avid seekers of some species and only too often turn a blind eye to the fact that the insects are on the endangered-species list and thus are illegally tendered.

In many cases, museums that would reject the skin or mounted specimen of an endangered bird or mammal seem to take the acquisition of black-market insects far less seriously. The disappearance from the earth of rhinos or gorillas is a matter that attracts attention from most people. But the loss of one species of beetle is rarely noted, except by professionals.

This is a mistake, say the entomologists of TRAFFIC, the trade monitoring arm of the World Wide Fund for Nature. We don't know the exact role of many insects in the ecosystem and so are unable to assess the damage that might be caused by their extinction.

Just how each species fits into its biotope, what role it plays in pollination or perhaps in the control of populations of other insects, is hard to determine.

One may not know what a species does until it disappears, and then it's too late.

Because of the danger to insect species, wildlife law enforcement officers have started to clamp down on this type of wildlife traffic.

If the two men being held in India are convicted, they may face a severe fine and as much as five years' imprisonment.

Court rejects widow's plea to call murder a 'work accident'

LAW REPORT
ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before justices Shlomo Levin, Gavriel Bach and Michael Cheshin, in the matter of Sarah Zilberstein, petitioner, versus the National Labor Court and the National Insurance Institute, respondents (H.C.1262/94).

FAIVEL Zilberstein was part owner of an electrical shop in Haifa. David Dehan worked for him in 1984, and thus got to know him and his son, Shaul, home address and habits. Dehan had financial problems, and in February 1991 he kidnapped Zilberstein and demanded a ransom from Shaul.

Early one morning, armed with a pistol and ammunition, he went to Zilberstein's home, where he saw his former boss leave the house, enter his car and start the engine. Dehan ran toward the car, got in and told Zilberstein he had been sent by people who wanted to discuss some business with him.

On the way to the shop, Dehan pointed the gun at Zilberstein and ordered him to drive to the city's South Beach. At some point, he forced Zilberstein out of the car and murdered him. He then contacted Shaul and demanded NIS 700,000 for his father's release.

Dehan was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The National Insurance Institute (NII) refused the claim of Zilberstein's widow, Sarah, for a dependent's pension. She had

argued that her husband's death had been caused by a "work accident." The Haifa District Labor Court allowed her claim. The NII appealed successfully to the National Labor Court, and Sarah Zilberstein petitioned the Supreme Court to restore the district labor court's decision.

Section 75 of the National Insurance Law (Consolidated Version) of 1968 provides for a dependent's pension where an "employment injury" has caused an insured's death.

Under section 35 of the Law an "employment injury" includes a "work accident," which means "an accident which occurred in the course of and in consequence of [the insured's] work with or on behalf of his employer or, in the case of a self-employed person, in the course and in consequence of the pursuit of his occupation."

JUSTICE BACH delivered the first judgment of the court. Section 35, he said, spoke of "in the course of" and "in consequence of" his work or the pursuit of his occupation. However, the precedents showed that it was sufficient if the accident occurred "in consequence" of his work or occupation. In that event, the requirement of "in the course of" became unimportant, provided there was a sufficient link between the accident and the insured's work or occupation.

He added that, under section 39 of the Law, an accident which occurred "in the course" of any work was presumed to have occurred

"in consequence" of the work. The result was that where the accident did not occur in the course of the work, the burden of proof rested with the insured. However, since the facts in the present case were not disputed, the burden of proof was unimportant.

Under section 36(1) of the Law, Justice Bach continued, an accident which occurred while the insured was on his way to or from work was also regarded as a "work accident." However, the precedents applied this provision only to cases where the accident was caused by traffic hazards. This provision, therefore, did not assist Sarah Zilberstein in her claim.

It was apparently true, said Justice Bach, that Dehan would not have chosen the deceased as the victim of his plot had he not known him from their work seven years earlier.

Therefore, Dehan also knew his financial position, his address and his habits. All this, however, was not enough to provide a link justifying a finding that the murder was caused "in consequence of his work or occupation." Although the murder would not have taken place but for their prior association, that was not its "effective cause."

He then analyzed numerous precedents showing that the "but for" rule, namely, "but for the

prior acquaintance between the parties the accident would never have happened," was insufficient to uphold the claim.

The National Labor Court had held that the "but for" rule "was too convenient and too wide." It could easily lead to absurd results, overlooking that the purpose of the above Law was to compensate an insured person whose work conditions exposed him to a risk which he would otherwise not have had to face.

The authority on workman's compensation, Larson, had also written: "The test is not 'but for' the bare existence of the employment, but rather 'but for' the conditions and obligations of the employment." Surely, it would be going too far to say that every assault arises out of the employment if... the acquaintance of the parties came about through the employment."

A US court, interpreting parallel legislation, had also held that the act in question had to be "reasonably foreseeable and incidental to the employment, and not just 'but for' the employment."

In conclusion, Justice Bach added, even were the court of the opinion that the case was arguable both ways, and that the National Labor Court could also have reached the opposite conclusion, it would not intervene. It had held repeatedly that it did not regard

itself as an appeals court in petitions against the National Labor Court. It would intervene only in cases in which the National Labor Court had erred clearly on a matter of principle, and it was vital in the interests of justice to correct its decision. This was certainly not such a case.

Justice Bach proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed, with no order as to costs.

JUSTICE LEVIN concurred. He agreed with Justice Bach as to the reluctance of the Supreme Court to intervene in judgments of the National Labor Court. It was for that court to lay down the legal norms applicable, and to apply them to the particular case before it.

The Supreme Court should intervene only when there was a substantial legal error in the legal norms laid down by the labor court, and justice demanded its correction. The Supreme Court should not intervene at all in the application by the labor court of the legal norms laid down.

There was no flaw in the norms laid down by the National Labor Court in the present matter, and on that ground alone the petition deserved to be dismissed. Justice Levin accepted the opinion that in disputes such as the present, the tests most favorable to the insured should be applied, and the law

should be interpreted generously. At the same time the "but for" rule was of little help, since it was no substitute for common sense.

JUSTICE CHESHIN dissented from his colleagues. Citing precedents and legal writings, he distinguished at the outset between the cause of an accident in the law of torts, depending on blame and foreseeability, and that caused to an employee "in consequence of his work" or a self-employed person "in consequence of the pursuit of his occupation."

Citing numerous Israeli and US precedents and legal writings, he dealt at length with the different tests laid down to determine the scope of the words "in consequence" in section 35 of the above Law.

He disagreed with the criticism of the "but for" test. Of course, it had to be applied with common sense. It had been applied in many precedents, the question always being one of degree: To what extent was the employment a factor in deciding the element of "in consequence."

Moreover, it had been held repeatedly that "the employment need not be the primary cause, but need only contribute to the injury."

After considering all the facts, Justice Cheshin continued, he was of the clear opinion that the deceased was murdered "in consequence of the pursuit of his occupation." Personal elements of considerable weight were also combined with employment fac-

tors but, as the authorities showed, they were not sufficient to sever the causal connection between the employment and the murder.

Dehan's acquaintance with the deceased sprang from his working in his shop. The period of seven years was of no significance.

In the absence of any other explanation, it was reasonable to assume that Dehan chose the deceased as his victim because, through his work, he knew him and his family, his business, his habits, his work schedule, his property and similar information. He also knew how to contact the deceased's son and make his demands.

The source of all this was his employment with the deceased. The deceased, therefore, was murdered "in consequence of the pursuit of his occupation," as laid down in section 35 of the above Law, and as decided by the District Labor Court.

Since the National Labor Court had applied the wrong tests in reaching its decision, Justice Cheshin concluded, this was a case in which the Supreme Court should intervene.

He therefore proposed that the petition be allowed, and the District Court's judgment be restored.

IN THE result and by majority decision, the petition was dismissed, with no order as to costs.

Shraga Blazer appeared for the petitioner, and Irit Altshuler for the NII.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1994

Compromise in works over product standards

A MAJOR clash over product standards reform was avoided at yesterday's cabinet meeting, when Finance Minister Avraham Shohat pulled his plan.

His plan would exempt products meeting the standards set by developed nations from conforming to local standards.

Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish, who presented his own proposal, attacked Shohat's plan prior to the cabinet meeting for failing to require the country's trading partners to mutually accept local product standards.

Harish warned that the one-sided acceptance of foreign standards would endanger citizens' safety, health, environment, and consum-

JOSE ROSENFELD

er interests.

The Treasury, accused Harish of creating the impression that there were extreme disagreements between the two ministries which exaggerated their actual differences.

The cabinet decided to task Harish and Shohat to fashion a jointly agreed proposal and bring it to the prime minister for his final approval.

Under Harish's proposal, official standards will be adopted to protect public health, safety, and environmental protection. In addition, the industry and trade minister will be entitled to set official standards aimed at increasing eco-

economic efficiency, ensuring product quality, and protecting consumers.

The Treasury wants to limit the criteria that will enable the industry and trade minister to set official standards.

According to Harish's plan, the minister can set an official standard to protect consumers if there is no alternative information or organization which can provide the protection to consumers, or consumers could suffer economic damage if the standard is not established as an official standard and if the quality of goods sold cannot be assured.

The Treasury proposal would grant the official standard only in case all the conditions are met.

MKs: State should reach deal with Shekem workers before selling firm

EVELYN GORDON

THE government should resolve its differences with Shekem employees before selling 35 percent of the company to Elco, the Knesset Finance Committee said yesterday.

However, it refused to promise not to approve the sale until these differences were resolved, for fear of giving the workers too much power during the negotiations.

The workers have two main demands - enlarged compensation for anyone fired after the sale, and setting down in writing many unwritten customs of the company, such as scholarships for employees' children and the right of workers in financial difficulties to take out loans.

Since 70% of the company's workers earn the minimum wage, and most of the rest earn less than the average wage, these extra perks are necessary, they said.

The workers, who demonstrated outside the Knesset yesterday, asked that the government provide some of the funds necessary to resolve these two issues, and asked the committee not to approve the sale until it does.

The government, in contrast, said this is a labor-management dispute in which the state, as owner, should not be involved, and it asked the committee to approve the NIS 162 million sale as soon as

possible.

However, most of the committee appeared sympathetic to the workers.

"In the past, the government displayed great generosity to employees of government companies who were fired," said coalition whip Avraham Poraz (Meretz).

Since Shekem workers are low-paid to begin with, he continued, and since management believes there is no need for firings anyway - one-third of the staff having already been dismissed during the past three years - it seems reasonable to promise the workers 150% compensation for dismissals, with

the government paying the extra 50%.

"The government hasn't invested a cent in Shekem since the 1950s," added opposition leader Dan Tichon (Likud), backing up the workers' claims that any achievements by the company had been through their efforts, and that they therefore deserved a better deal now.

Rafi Elul (Labor) said he would vote against the sale if the government did not come to an agreement with the workers.

The committee therefore decided not to vote on the sale yesterday. Instead, it asked the government to rethink its stand toward the workers.

Industrialists: Shekel should be devalued 5%

RACHEL NEIMAN

THE Treasury should devalue the shekel five percent against the dollar to make up for the erosion in electronics export profitability, Electronics Industries Association head Hanan Achsaf said yesterday.

Achsaf, who is also managing director of Motorola, said the primary problem facing electronics exporters is the high rate at which profitability is being whittled away due to the lengthy freeze in the dollar exchange rate.

Achsaf told Finance Minister Avraham Shohat that a 10% gap between the rise in the Consumer Price Index and the dollar exchange rate has existed since the beginning of this year, costing the electronics industry some \$250 million. The electronics industry's turnover this year is expected to reach \$5 billion, a 15 percent growth over last year. Industry figures show high-tech as Israel's leading exporter, with \$4b. in export revenues.

Despite this growth, Achsaf said "all electronics factories, large and small, have reported a significant decline in profitability and export to the dollar market. This is the result of a decline in prices in dollar terms on one hand and a rise in local costs on the other hand, particularly wages."

"There is no need to be impressed by the figures, which show a rise in the general export trend for 1994," Achsaf said. "We are picking the fruits of past investments. Our potential future exports will be seriously harmed if the situation is not rectified - and quickly."

Two US firms interested in buying Hevrat Ha'ovdim's shares in Koor Ind.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

TWO US companies have expressed interest in purchasing Hevrat Ha'ovdim's holdings in conglomerate Koor Industries, according to a Hevrat Ha'ovdim source.

Hevrat Ha'ovdim, owned by the Histadrut, has 21 percent of Koor's shares. The source said the US companies have informed several Hevrat Ha'ovdim officials of their intentions, but Hevrat Ha'ovdim has not yet started to negotiate the purchase.

The source said Hevrat Ha'ovdim has until the end of the month to examine potential buyers and enter negotiations.

Hevrat Ha'ovdim is currently offering for sale a package representing 10% of Koor's shares. In the near future it plans to offer the remaining shares in the framework of Histadrut chairman Haim Ramon's policy to reduce the Histadrut's investments in business.

Koor's major shareholder is Bank Hapoalim, which has a 25% stake in the company.

MKs to discuss request for NIS 720 million in aid for Kupat Holim today

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset Finance Committee will discuss the Treasury's request for NIS 720 million in aid to Kupat Holim today, and seems certain to approve it in the near future.

The NIS 720m. includes NIS 300m. for investments in hospital infrastructure, while the remainder is an installment on the government's share in the Kupat Holim recovery program.

Overall, the government is promising to cover NIS 2.1 billion worth of the health fund's accumulated debt.

Kupat Holim itself is being asked to provide NIS 1.5b., while the Histadrut is being asked to chip in NIS 288m.

In terms of operating expenses for this year, the government is promising NIS 900m. - NIS 480m. of which it has already paid - while the Histadrut will put in NIS 2m. Kupat Holim has promised to reduce expenses by NIS 125m.

Next year, Kupat Holim is being asked to reduce expenses by NIS 170m., while the government will contribute NIS 6.6m. and the Histadrut NIS 9m.

In 1996, it is being asked to cut expenses by NIS 207m., while the government and the Histadrut will contribute the same amounts.

The government is also promising to chip in up to NIS 38.8m. in compensation payments for workers who are fired.



Poraz: There is no choice but to cover the debts accumulated in the past. (Eliahu Harazi)



Tichon: The plan is unreasonable, because the government has given in totally. (Uzi Karon)

Workers have agreed to a reduction in manpower, and are giving the fund an eight-year, indexed but interest-free loan, to be deducted from their salaries.

MK Dan Tichon (Likud), who heads the opposition in the committee, blasted the agreement, citing objections he said he had heard from Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair.

"In any recovery program, it should be clear what each side is giving," said Ben-Yair, according to Tichon. "Here the government is giving, but the workers are giving almost nothing, and the Histadrut is giving almost nothing. The

program is unreasonable, because the government has given in totally."

"There is no choice," responded coalition whip Avraham Poraz (Meretz). "With deep regret, we are covering the debts accumulated in the past, because [the Histadrut and Kupat Holim] have nowhere from which [to raise the money]."

[Histadrut Secretary General Haim] Ramon is willing to give all Kupat Holim's assets to the government," Poraz added, but the Histadrut is already so short on money that it is firing hundreds of workers.

Ministry issues licenses for import of Jordanian tomatoes

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Agriculture Ministry yesterday issued licenses to 10 wholesalers for the import of 500 tons of tomatoes from Jordan.

This is in addition to the licenses already issued to import 1,500 tons of tomatoes from Europe. So far, 600 tons of tomatoes have arrived from there.

At the end of last week the ministry started to examine ways to import tomatoes from Jordan in an attempt to reduce the current shortage, which has pushed up prices to an all-time record of NIS 11 per kilo.

The ministry predicts tomatoes imported from Jordan will be cheaper than Israeli tomatoes.

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Date: 10.11.94

Purchase Price: 96.79

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Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd.

Tender 26/94

Wood Poles for Overhead Lines

Bids are invited for the supply of Wood Poles for Overhead Lines, as detailed in the tender documents.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary Board of Directors, 15 Salah E-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/6/7, until November 20, 1994.

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on December 15, 1994.

Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd.

Tender 25/94

8.7/15 kV Underground Cables and Accessories

Bids are invited for the supply of 8.7/15 kV Underground Cables and Accessories, as detailed in the tender documents.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary Board of Directors, 15 Salah E-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/6/7, until November 20, 1994.

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on December 15, 1994.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (14.11.94)				
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	Rep. Rate
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.000	5.875	6.000	3.2707
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.500	4.875	5.750	2.9880
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.125	4.250	4.425	2.8627
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	3.000	3.375	2.5950
Yen (¥ 10 million)	0.750	0.875	1.250	1.9184

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (11.11.94)

CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rate
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	3.3950	3.3950	3.3950	3.2707
U.S. dollar	2.9727	3.0748	2.92	3.08
German mark	1.8442	1.9718	1.91	2.100
Pound sterling	4.7628	4.8294	4.87	4.82
French franc	0.5958	0.5743	0.55	4.8043
Japanese yen (¥100)	3.0458	3.0807	2.98	0.5709
Dutch guilder	1.7388	1.7911	1.71	0.4770
Swiss franc	2.3258	2.3258	2.15	2.251
Swedish krona	0.4101	0.4159	0.40	2.2431
Norwegian krone	0.4443	0.4505	0.44	0.4138
Danish krone	0.5805	0.5805	0.49	0.4470
Finland mark	0.5405	0.5405	0.49	0.51
Canadian dollar	2.1898	2.2207	0.93	0.8458
Australian dollar	2.2270	2.2885	2.18	2.2074
S. African rand	0.8446	0.8584	0.88	2.258
Belgian franc (¥10)	0.9487	0.9801	0.88	0.9314
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7643	2.8032	2.72	0.9540
Italian Lira (L.1000)	1.9886	1.9832	1.98	2.7882
Jordanian dinar	—	—	1.98	1.9184
Egyptian pound (EGP)	—	—	4.21	4.2722
Lib. port	3.7082	3.7874	0.85	0.8594
West. port	4.5775	4.7426	0.87	2.7948
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3407	2.3757	2.28	4.7261

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

Key Representative Rates

US dollar	NIS 2.9880	Change
Sterling	NIS 4.8043	---
Mark	NIS 1.9629	---

Precious metals fall in light trading

COMMODITIES REPORT

PRECIOUS metals experienced light and subdued trading, closing slightly lower on Wednesday.

The expiration of December options at the close of trading had little effect on the day's activities.

December gold finished \$20.20 lower to close at \$385.70 an ounce and December silver closed one cent lower at \$5.165 an ounce.

The precious metals markets are waiting for the results of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting tomorrow, when it is expected a 50 basis point interest rate increase will be approved.

Other key US economic data, due out mid-week, include capacity utilization and consumer price index.

Comex copper futures ended higher on Friday, closing at 124.45 cents a pound - a gain of 1.10 cents. Traders said late-session short coverings initiated this gain, and it is thought the market will consolidate at this point.

December corn futures closed down 2-1/4 at \$2.17-1/2. This decline was pressured by spillover speculative selling from a late fall in soy futures.

Prospects of a 10 billion bushel corn harvest also thwarted attempts to rally this grain.

Recent rainfall in the US winter wheat growing region, which should boost crop conditions, as well as slow exports, caused CBOT wheat to a lower close.

December wheat fell 1-3/4 to \$3.77 a bushel.

CBOT soybean futures dropped on Friday's close amid active trading. A key commercial trader unloaded a substantial amount of December soybean which triggered heavy speculative selling.

Soybeans closed 6-3/4 to 10 cents lower, with November down 6-3/4 at \$5.51-3/4.

NYCE cotton futures closed mixed on Friday, mainly due to heavy position rolling over ahead of the November 23 first notice for December contracts. Friday was the expiration date for December options. December futures prices settled at 73.07 cents.

News of a drastically lower 1994 Russian beet harvest, which compounds an already tight world supply outlook, caused CSCE world sugar prices to end below four-year highs.

March futures gained 0.38 cents to close at 13.64 cents a pound. Traders said an overwhelming entry into the market late in the day by funds took March futures to its highs before trade selling and profit-taking pared gains.

The CSCE coffee market is still unsure of which direction to go, and Fridays Arabica coffee session ended narrowly mixed after back-luster trading.

December futures gained 0.10 cents to close at 183.95 cents a pound.

CSCE cocoa ended slightly firmer after a slow day. The session continued its trend of spot-month liquidation and March prices closed \$1 firmer at \$1,330 a tonne.

Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Jafora Tabori, Ein Gedi sign \$4 million deal on joint project

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

JAFORA Tabori and Kibbutz Ein Gedi have signed a deal to invest \$4 million in establishing a mineral water filling factory.

The agreement was signed at the end of last week after many months of negotiations between the Rehovot-based bottled and canned soft drinks manufacturer and the kibbutz, which is mainly active in the agriculture and tourism sectors.

The factory will be situated next to the Naot Ein Gedi site, close to Ein Gedi's water springs. The factory has received approval from the Health Ministry and other authorities to use the water springs.

The companies hope to introduce the product on the local market in 1995, next year, and Jafora Tabori plans to sell the water through its local distribution network.

HAIFA'S international exhibition, conference, and business center will be constructed adjacent to a new Hilton Hotel at a total investment of \$33.5 million, according to a plan finalized yesterday by the Haifa Economic Corp.

About \$3.5m. will be invested in the center and another \$30m. in the hotel.

Haifa Economic Corp. said the plan combines a 23-storey glass tower hotel with the center's main hall, which is designed like a shell. The 21,000 square meter exhibition center will include a 4,000-sq.m. entertainment hall designed to hold 2,200 people. The complex will also contain 6,500 sq.m. of commercial and show room space, as well as five cinemas and cafes and restaurants situated on 2,500 sq.m.

The center, to be located in the southern part of the city, is scheduled to open in 1996. In January, Haifa Economic plans to publish a tender for contractors interested in building the center.

The Hilton Hotel will include 300 rooms facing the sea, in addition to business divisions, halls for special events, swimming pool,

and health club. Construction is scheduled to end 30 months after the developers receive all the necessary building permits.

Impact Property Developers have started to sell apartments available in the Ohr Zion residential development in Jerusalem's Givat Shaul neighborhood.

Mordechai Schecter, developers of Tel Aviv's prestigious Gan Ha'ir complex, are building the development for the religiously observant. Impact has started to sell apartments in the first of the four-building development.

The apartments, with three, four and five rooms, are priced at about \$60,000 per room, including VAT. All have terraces or gardens and many special built-in features designed especially for the observant public.

El-Ram announced it is the first company to receive a permit to start building in Modi'in.

El-Ram plans to construct 131 housing units in Modi'in at a total investment of \$15m. The company has sold 34 apartments and 10 cottages in the last two weeks.

A three-room, 80-sq.m. apartment was sold for \$125,000, while

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

A four-room, 110 sq.m. was sold for \$155,000. A 142 sq.m. cottage plus garden is priced at \$230,000 to \$240,000.

Malibu and Avraham Rubinstein are considering construction of 150 cottages on a 50-dunam plot adjacent to the Wingate Towers development in Netanya.

The developers have already sold 280 of the 356 apartments available for sale in the Wingate development. Upon completion, the development will include 500 housing units situated in 12 tower buildings.

The developers plan to invest a total of \$60m. in the residential development, which is situated on a 54-sq.m. plot. The price of a four-room, 117 sq.m. apartment starts at \$204,000, while the price of a five-room, 144 sq.m. apartment starts at \$245,000.

Penthouse apartments are available for \$275,000.

Housing prices will continue to rise next year due to a shortage of about 5,000 housing units, according to a Dun & Bradstreet report on the construction sector.

The report said housing starts are expected to reach 40,000 in 1994-1995, 5,000 less than the forecasted demand for housing.

According to the report, the government's measures to reduce the cost of housing will increase contractors' profits at the expense of apartment buyers.

"The peace process and signing of peace agreements in the region will increase demand for construction of industrial, office, commerce, hotel, and housing in the central region," said Doron Dafna, deputy marketing manager of Dun & Bradstreet. "In a few years, the peace process is expected to add another 150,000 people to the demand for housing list and increase foreign investors' investment in housing."

Bonios-Gad plans to invest NIS 33m. in construction of two residential developments in Yokne'am. The company has won a Housing Ministry tender for construction of 24 housing units and another tender for construction of 68 units in Yokne'am.

Laki Development and Building has constructed a 3,000 sq.m., three-storey industrial complex in Tel Hadya for Anglo Israel. Occupancy is scheduled for this March.

The company plans to rent industrial and commercial space at a monthly cost of between \$6 and \$10 per square meter and sell space at between \$900 and \$1,250 per square meter.

Nahel Investments has recently published a tender for construction of the new Inter Continental Hotel in Tel Aviv.

About \$80m. will be invested in the 600-room hotel, which will be situated on a 10,000 sq.m. plot situated opposite the Dolfinarium in Tel Aviv. The hotel will contain 50,000 sq.m. of building space, including three floors of public areas and 21 floors of hotel rooms.

Holiday Inn was appointed to manage the Panorama Regent, a

luxury apartment hotel in Haifa. Pritzker and Dankner Investments plan to invest \$45m. in construction of the hotel.

The 15-storey hotel will be situated on seven dunams and contain 22,000 sq.m. of building area.

Industrial Buildings has recently rented out a new building in Migdal Ha'emek to Arden, which rented a 1,200-sq.m., single-storey building for \$4 per square meter.

The companies signed a three-year contract.

Gav Yam (Bayside) has recently rented out two industrial buildings at \$6 per square meter in the industrial park in Be'er Ya'acov opposite Tzifin.

Ron Furniture rented 4,500 sq.m. and Hamamel 1,500 sq.m.

Impact Property Developers, headed by Bernard Raskin, will be the largest exhibitor at the ICUBE real estate exhibition in Paris later this month.

Impact will be representing two major projects - Ohr Zion, which is under construction in the capital's Givat Shaul neighborhood and Jaffa Court (Hatzorot Yaffa), a luxury housing development in Jaffa.

Housing starts to continue falling short of demand

JOSE ROSENFELD

HOUSING starts this year will continue falling short of meeting the annual demand for 45,000 new units, government statistician Yoel Yavah said yesterday.

At a Jerusalem news conference, Yavah presented the Central Bureau of Statistics' 1994 Statistical Abstract, which includes final 1993 figures and provided estimates for this year.

Yavah predicted that housing starts will total 41,000 units this year, compared with 36,000 units in 1993.

Unemployment will shrink further and reach 7.3 percent at the end of the fourth quarter this year, dropping 1.3 percentage points from the same period in 1993.

Yavah said the steady unemployment drop reflected the successful absorption of new immigrants into the workforce, although many are not working in their profession.

Both inflation and imports took off in the first half of the year, but have moderated in recent months, Yavah noted.

Exports are expected to grow 8% to \$23.6 billion this year, while imports, including defense imports, are to shoot up 12% to \$33.4b. The trade gap will widen by some \$1.6b, to \$9.8b.

The balance of payments, which includes the balance of trade and financial transactions, is expected to reach a record deficit of \$3b. Even during the economic crisis years of 1982-1983, the deficit in the balance of payments only came close to \$2b.

Treasury economic adviser Tsipi Gal-Yam said that unlike the earlier deficit, which was caused by large government deficit spending, the current gap is due to the large-scale investments that have been undertaken to absorb the large influx of immigrants.

At the time of the request for US loan guarantees, the Treasury had estimated that the balance of payment deficit would peak at \$7b, as a result of the significant expansion of investment, she said.

Therefore, the present deficit is more moderate than was originally expected, even when the fact that only 600,000 immigrants arrived instead of a million is factored in, she said.

She also pointed out that the state budget up until October was practically balanced, even though the planned deficit was supposed to reach nearly NIS 7b.

Yavah said that with the purchase of equipment costing about NIS 1 million, the Consumer Price Index could, in a couple of years, be published within a week, instead of taking half a month, as it does now.

Even without the expensive equipment, the bureau could, within a short time, publish the index two to three days earlier.

Yavah said, however, he doubted that changing the publication date by two to three days would be economically justified, considering the paperwork involved in adjusting all existing financial and

contractual index-linked instruments to the new date.

The bureau is planning to improve the accuracy of the index by conducting family consumption surveys on a continual basis rather than once every five years, as it does currently, Yavah said.

The national census, which was supposed to take place this month and was delayed to next May due to a court fight over the bid to print the questionnaire, will not take place by May, Yavah announced.

He said the damage to the economy from the delay is considerably greater than the printing costs that have bogged down the census.

The bureau offered to assist the Palestinians in setting up their own bureau of statistics, he said.

The help was refused, however, since the CBS was only prepared to assist in collecting statistics in Gaza and Jericho.

The Palestinians demanded assistance pertaining to all the territories, including eastern Jerusalem, Yavah explained.

Ytong reports lower net profits in third quarter

COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN

YTONG has reported a decrease in third quarter net profits to NIS 6.26 million from NIS 7.8m. reported in the same period last year.

Revenues rose to NIS 66m. from NIS 60m., while quarterly net profits slipped to NIS 0.15 from NIS 0.18.

Results for the first three quarters showed a sharp drop in net profits to NIS 12.8m. from NIS 36.4m.

Revenues decreased slightly to NIS 167.5m. from NIS 181.5m., while quarterly earnings per share fell to NIS 0.30 from NIS 0.83.

The large difference in nine-month net profits was attributed to a one-time order to the Housing Ministry.

Dunick Brothers has announced a rise in net profits to NIS 1.2m. from NIS 970,000 during the same period last year.

Revenues rose to NIS 12.6m. from NIS 4.6m., while quarterly earnings per share went up to NIS 0.17 from NIS 0.11.

Net profits for the nine-month period increased to NIS 3.7m. from NIS 2.9m. Revenues rose to NIS 28.6m. from NIS 16.4m., while earnings per share went up to NIS 0.50 from NIS 0.41.

Azorum Properties has reported a drop in third quarter net profits to NIS 485,000 from NIS 1.64m. during the same period last year.

Revenues fell to NIS 11.5m. from NIS 12.3m., while earnings per share went down to NIS 0.014 from NIS 0.050.

Results for the nine-month period rose to NIS 2.1m. from NIS 1.6m. in the comparable period last year.

Revenues fell to NIS 32.8m. from NIS 34.9m.

Azorum said third quarter results were mainly affected by expenses, primarily interest due to VAT for deposits on Golden Age housing units, while improvement for the nine-month period resulted from increased revenues on Golden Age housing projects.

Mul-T-Lock reported a drop in third quarter net profits to NIS 1m. from NIS 4.9m. during the same period last year.

Revenues rose slightly to NIS 47m. from NIS 46.9m., while earnings per share fell to NIS 0.06 from NIS 0.33.

Nine-month results for the security door and lock manufacturer were little better, as net profits fell to NIS 8.2m. from NIS 14.7m. for the parallel period last year.

Revenues went up to NIS 144.6m. from NIS 138.8m., while earnings per share dropped to NIS 0.53 from NIS 0.94.

The company attributed the decline to a fall in sales abroad, losses incurred by a subsidiary company, and the disparity between the dollar-shekel rate.

Shares continue sliding as all indexes decrease

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO



THE market continued to slide yesterday, as all three indexes fell. The Two-Sided Index declined 2.5 percent, the Maof 1.9%, and the Karam 2.8%.

Turnover was relatively higher than usual, at NIS 166 million.

There were three major factors behind the sharp declines. The mutual funds industry was beset by sharp redemptions. The mutual funds were in a selling position and contributed to the general negative atmosphere on the market.

The fifteenth of the month is around the corner and the market is waiting for the October Consumer Price Index.

The question is how high will it be. There are two contradictory forecasts. The pessimists foresee that the price rises which were not felt for seasonal reasons during September (large number of holidays, mild weather) will spill over into October, leading to a high index.

This might lead to a further rise in interest rates, should the central bank decide that more has to be done regarding monetary policy.

The optimists point out, on the other hand, that there are signs that the economy is slowing down, and housing prices which have been the engine of inflation are cooling.

The terrorist attack at the

Netzarim junction did not have a direct effect on trading, but it contributed to the general pessimistic atmosphere. The fear is that drastic steps might be introduced, and traders were impatiently awaiting the results of the weekly cabinet meeting.

There was suspicion among traders that the heavy selling of Maof securities was connected to attempts to influence the Maof options market, particularly since the heaviest selling of Maof mutual funds were emanated from two banks.

This led to the suspicion that some of their clients were playing footsie with the Maof market.

The current bet is that the battle of the options which occurs every two months will concentrate around the 170 level and not the 180, as originally thought.

There were only four shares on the Two-Sided list which closed with a rise.

The fifth best performing share was actually a decline.

The oil companies rallied somewhat, as Avner and Hanel were up 2.5%. On the declining side, Elbit was down 3.7%, Israel Chemicals fell 2%, Azorum decreased 6.5%, and Clal Israel and Clal Industries were both down 2%.

Among the speculative securities, Meir Ezra was down 6.7% and T-Bone Veal fell 10%.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Name	Price	% Change
Bank Leumi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	100.00	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Leumi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	100.00	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Leumi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	100.00	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	100.00	-0.8

Name	Price	% Change
Bank Leumi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	100.00	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Leumi	100.00	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	100.00	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	100.00	-0.8
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Grobelaar plays to Zimbabwe cheers

HARARE (Reuters) - Zimbabwe goalkeeper Bruce Grobelaar, accused by Britain's *Sun* newspaper of accepting bribes to influence matches, played to wild cheers yesterday as his country beat Zaire 2-1 in an Africa Nations Cup qualifier.

Grobelaar, popularly known by adoring soccer fans in his native southern African state as "Jungleman", ran onto the field to deafening applause carrying a banner for Air Zimbabwe, the state-run airline which carries all foreign-based players free to play for their country.

Supporters in the crowd waved placards reading: "Zimbabwe loves Bruce," "Screw The Sun" and "We love you Bruce".

Grobelaar, the former Liverpool keeper who now plays for Southampton in the Premier League, acknowledged the adulation with an occasional wave to the crowd and a huge smile.

He showed no signs of stress during the match but seemed to enjoy the sight of journalists, most of whom have been trailing him since *The Sun* published the bribery charges last week, being chased away at the stadium by dozens of baton-wielding, gun-toting, riot control police.

Asked at his hotel later how he felt after helping Zimbabwe win, a calm-looking but reticent Grobelaar said, "I have just won a football game for my nation".

Zimbabwe's caretaker coach, Rudi Gutendorf of Germany, said he was relieved the goalkeeper had played like a true professional unaffected by the controversy.

"I was very pleased with Bruce because he didn't act like a guilty man. We all think he is innocent".

Nebraska to Orange Bowl, rosy future for Penn State

NEW YORK (AP) - It wasn't easy for either No. 1 Nebraska or No. 2 Penn State.

Still, both teams remained undefeated and managed to clinch their coveted bowl bids Saturday.

Nebraska (11-0, 6-0 in the Big Eight conference) used fourth-quarter touchdowns by Damon Benning and Lawrence Phillips to nail down a 28-12 victory over Iowa State (0-9-1, 0-5-1) and a trip to the Orange Bowl in Miami.

Penn State (9-0, 6-0 Big Ten) spotted Illinois three first-quarter touchdowns and still recovered for a 35-31 victory that clinched the Big Ten title and a Rose Bowl trip to Pasadena.

The victory clinched a tie for the Big Eight championship for the Cornhuskers, who hold the tiebreaker edge over Colorado. That assures Nebraska of the automatic bid to the Orange Bowl, where it has lost five straight times and has seen a number of previous national championship opportunities evaporate.

In other games Saturday, it was

No. 4 Florida 48, South Carolina 17; (5) Miami 17, Pitt 12; (6) Alabama 29, (20) Mississippi State 25; (7) Colorado 51, Kansas 26; (8) Florida State 23, Notre Dame 16; (9) Texas A&M 26, Louisville 10; and (10) Colorado State 48, Arkansas State 3.

(7) Colorado 51, Kansas 26

Rashan Salaam broke three school records as visiting Colorado (9-1, 5-1 Big Eight) pounded Kansas (5-5, 2-4).

Salaam rushed for 232 yards and three TDs, setting season records for rushing (1,706 yards) and touchdowns (22) and breaking retired Supreme Court Justice Byron White's 37-year-old mark for most points in a season (122 in 1937).

Salaam's three touchdowns gave him 132 points.

(25) Boston College 31, (14) Syracuse 0

Mark Hartsell threw three TD passes and host Boston College (6-2-1, 3-1-1 Big East) ran its unbeaten streak to seven games. Syracuse (6-3, 4-2) went through its second straight game without a touchdown.

(19) Michigan 38, Minnesota 22

Todd Collins passed for a school-record 352 yards and two TDs as host Michigan (6-3, 4-2 Big Ten) overcame a terrible first half to beat Minnesota (3-6, 1-5).

Schumacher takes world c'ship, Mansell wins race

ADELAIDE (AP) - A season of controversy and tragedy ended in an anticlimax yesterday when Michael Schumacher clinched victory in the world Formula One drivers championship without finishing the final race.

Schumacher crashed out of the Australian Grand Prix along with archrival Damon Hill who hit him.

Nigel Mansell won the race in a Williams-Renault as his team took the constructors championship for the third straight year.

Schumacher was leading on lap 36 when Hill clipped the side of his Benetton-Ford car while trying to overtake on the inside at turn six on the Adelaide street circuit.

Hill's Williams-Renault suffered structural damage in the accident and he pulled into the pits at the end of the lap. He retired

when his pit crew was unable to repair a bent suspension arm. Hill had needed to finish in front of Schumacher to overtake him for the championship.

After a few lonely seconds sitting in his car, Hill climbed out.

Schumacher, 25, became the first German to win the world drivers championship and the youngest world champion since Emerson Fittipaldi in 1972.

Until the crash, it had been an enthralling contest between the two championship contenders, who quickly pulled away from their pursuers.

The leaders' sudden disappearance gave Mansell his opportunity. He swooped past leader Gerhard Berger when the Austrian - a two-time winner in Adelaide - made a mistake on the 64th lap.

The 41-year-old veteran from Britain completed 81 laps of the 3.78-kilometer (2.34-mile) track, a total of 306.018 km (190.155 miles), in one hour, 47 minutes, 51.480 seconds. He averaged 170.323 km (105.836 miles) an hour.

Schumacher won the drivers championship with 92 points, while Hill finished with 91 and Berger was third with 41.

Schumacher won eight races this season and had two second-place finishes, while Hill recorded six victories, five seconds and one sixth.

Hill had been bidding to emulate his late father, Graham Hill, who won the world drivers championship in both 1962 and 1968, but died in an aircraft crash in 1975.

Hill took over as No. 1 driver for the Williams-Renault team after three-time

world champion Ayrton Senna was killed in a crash at the San Marino Grand Prix in May. The death of Austrian Roland Ratzenberger in practice for the same race made for a somber season and saw the introduction of several rule changes in a bid to make the sport safer.

Schumacher was at the center of several controversies. He was suspended from two races for ignoring a black flag during the July 10 British Grand Prix and disqualified on a technicality after winning the Belgian Grand Prix.

He did well to hold off Hill's charge in the second half of the 16-race season, even if the manner of his final victory was unsatisfactory.

Benetton-Ford was second in the constructors championship and Ferrari third.

Wilma Rudolph dead at 54

NASHVILLE (AP) - Wilma Rudolph, who overcame pneumonia, scarlet fever and polio to become the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field at one Olympic Games, died Saturday of brain cancer. She was 54.

Rudolph's crowning glory came at the 1960 Olympics at Rome. First, she won the 100-meter gold medal in a wind-aided 11.0 seconds, after having tied the world record of 11.3 in the semifinals. Then, she won the 200m in 24.0, after having set an Olympic record of 23.2 in her opening heat. Finally, she combined with Tennessee State teammates Martha Hudson, Lucinda Williams and Barbara Jones to win the 400m relay in 44.5, after having set a world record of 44.4 in the semifinals.

All this by a woman who was told she would not walk - no less run - when she was a child.

Rudolph was born June 23, 1940, in Clarksville, Tennessee, the 20th of 22 children of Blanche and Eddie Rudolph.

At 4, Rudolph was stricken with double pneumonia, followed immediately by scarlet fever.

Later, Rudolph was taken to a Nashville hospital, where doctors determined she had contracted a mild form of polio.

Her family took turns massaging Rudolph's shrunken legs three or four times daily. In time, her physical condition improved and she walked, but not without a cumbersome brace on her left leg.

At 9, the brace was replaced by a high-top shoe. Although it gave her more flexibility, she couldn't run, jump or skip like other youngsters. More than anything, she wanted to run.

At the 1955 National AAU Championships, the 15-year-old Rudolph won every heat and final and earned a place on the 1956 US Olympic team. At the 1956 Melbourne Games, the teenager won a bronze medal in the 400-meter relay.

SCOREBOARD

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE - The Baltimore CFL Colts (13-6), the first US team to participate in the playoffs, defeated the Toronto Argonauts 34-15 to advance to the Eastern Division final where they will face the winner of today's game between Winnipeg and Ottawa. The British Columbia Lions beat the defending Grey Cup champion Edmonton Eskimos 24-23 in the CFL West semifinal. The Lions advance to the Western final next week against the winner of today's Calgary-Saskatchewan match.

ASSETS - New South Wales, replying to England's 328, was 314 for five wickets in its first innings at the close of the second day of the four-day match at Newcastle yesterday. Scores: England 328 (C. Rick 73, J. Crawley 71, G. Thorpe 67, N. McNamara 4-50; New South Wales 314-5 (M. Taylor 150, M. Waugh 80).

Confident Israel sets off to face Azerbaijan

ORI LEWIS

ISRAEL'S national soccer team leaves for Turkey this morning for the upcoming European Championship Group 1 qualifying match against Azerbaijan.

Wednesday's match, Israel's first away fixture in this competition, will be played in Trabzon because Azerbaijan was declared off limits by UEFA due to the security situation there.

The players are confident they can return with all three points from Trabzon, although coach

Shlomo Scharf said that he will also be pleased with a draw.

Scharf also said he did not expect to make many changes in the lineup from the one which opened in the last match against Slovakia.

The national team's match kicks off at 7 pm Israel time with playing conditions expected to be cold and damp. The under-21 side will also play its Azeri counterpart on Wednesday, that match preceding

the main fixture.

Group 1 fixtures kicked off already on Saturday night in Bucharest, when Romania beat Slovakia 3-2 in a fast-paced, exciting match.

The result means that the Romanians keep their place at the top of the group. Israel are the only side able to overhaul the Romanians if they manage a high-scoring win on Wednesday.

Poland host France in the other Group 1 match on Wednesday.

Mavericks lasso Bulls in OT corral

Rockets, Warriors stay unbeaten; Celtics break into win column

CHICAGO (Reuters) - Jamal Mashburn scored a career-high 50 points and Jimmy Jackson scored 23 of his career-best 38 points in the fourth quarter and overtime as the Dallas Mavericks defeated the Chicago Bulls, 124-120 on Saturday.

Jackson was 4-for-8 from the field and 8-of-8 from the foul line in the fourth quarter as he scored 16 points and helped Dallas end regulation in a 109-109 deadlock.

"I'm really excited to have new blood on this team and the new style brought in by Coach Dick Motta," said Mashburn. "His offense caters to Jimmy's and my type of game."

Rockets 100, Nets 84

Hakeem Olajuwon scored 31 points, as visiting Houston stayed unbeaten.

The win improved the defending world champions to 6-0 and was their second straight in the young season over the Nets.

Kenny Anderson scored 21 for the Nets, who dropped to 1-5.

Vernon Maxwell added 19 for the Rockets, who are 5-0 on the road this season.

Warriors 121, Lakers 99

Latrell Sprewell and Tim Hardaway each scored four points in an 8-0 run in the first quarter as host Golden State (5-0) built an early lead and breezed to a 22-point win.

Celtics 114, Timberwolves 101

Xavier McDaniels scored a game-high 21 points and Doc Brown had five of his 16 points during a decisive 17-7 run in the third quarter as visiting Boston (1-3) grabbed its first victory of the season over winless Minnesota.

The loss dropped the Timberwolves to 0-6 under new coach Bill Blair, giving them their worst start in franchise history. Minnesota has yet to even come close to a win this season, dropping each game by at least 12 points.

Spurs 101, Knicks 82

David Robinson scored 35 points and grabbed 12 rebounds to lead host San Antonio to a victory over New York, handing the Knicks (3-1) their first loss of the season.

The Spurs won their third straight game, improving to 3-1 under new coach Bob Hill.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS: Orlando 116, Philadelphia 103; Charlotte 113, Detroit 108; Indiana 93, Cleveland 86; Houston 100, New Jersey 84; Boston 114, Minnesota 101; Washington 109, Miami 99; Dallas 124, Chicago 120 (OT); San Antonio 101, New York 82; Denver 119, Utah 118; Phoenix 106, LA Clippers 101; Golden State 121, LA Lakers 99; Sacramento 105, Atlanta 97.

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Sheikh Hussein bridge opens

DAVID RUDGE
and film

A GROUP of Israelis yesterday became the first visitors to cross into Jordan on Israeli passports via the newly opened Jordan River (Sheikh Hussein) Bridge, opposite Kibbutz Ma'oz Haim.

Two busloads of tourists, one carrying Israelis with dual passports and the other tourist guides with Israeli passports only, arrived at the bridge early in the afternoon.

There was a slight delay at the Israeli side, but the formalities on the Jordanian side of the border were completed swiftly and smoothly and the visitors climbed aboard Jordanian buses for their tour.

Jordanian officials said they hoped this would be the first of many such excursions, and that in the near future the tourist traffic would be in both directions. Altogether there were three buses to Jordan today, including one from Eilat to Akaba. The Israeli visitors are being guarded by the Jordanian secret service and



Israeli tourists show off their passports as they cross into Jordan.

Jordanian police, who are accompanying them to each site they visit. Tension has been noticed recently among radicals identified with Hamas and Islamic Jihad in

Jordan. Since its opening, 18,000 people have passed through the Arava crossing point north of Eilat. Israelis are only allowed to visit Jordan

on their Israeli passports as participants in organized tours. Individual Israelis will only be allowed in with their own cars in three months.

Egged, meanwhile, has started operating a regular shuttle service from Beit She'an to the crossing point. The journey from the town to the bridge takes just 10 minutes.

(Reuters)

Crossing to Akaba – 'It's like a dream come true'

AKABA (AP) – In high spirits and with tight security, the first busload of Israeli tourists entered Jordan yesterday.

"Welcome to Jordan. Now we have peace and can visit each other like good neighbors. It's a great moment," said Abdullah Jaber, a Jordanian tour guide who hopped onto the bus at the border.

The 35 pioneer tourists broke into hearty applause.

"It's like a dream come true," said Yoram Eden, an accounting

professor from Herzliya. Historic significance seemed to overtake bureaucratic procedures at the terminal.

Colleagues gathered round to watch one Jordanian border policeman stamp the Israeli passports. "It's the first time, you know," said the policeman with a big smile.

A currency clerk, asked if he could change shekels for dinars, answered, "Not yet, but soon."

Israeli passports, even Israeli

visa stamps in foreign passports, were banned in the past. After the non-belligerency treaty was signed in July, Jordan opened its borders only to Israelis carrying foreign passports.

"I came to see the first Israelis. I want to tell them that we are very excited about peace," said Mohammed Kalifa, a mechanical engineer in his 50s, who came especially from Amman to deliver his peace message.

"It's a pleasure," said Border

Police commander Lt.-Col. Abdul Rahman as he shook hands with the arriving Israelis.

The focus of the two-day tour is Petra.

Despite all the friendliness, when the group boarded the bus for Petra, a three-car police escort pulled in behind and at least three soldiers or police were positioned at every intersection along the route.

The tourists were warned in pre-tour literature not to speak He-

brew in loud voices or wear t-shirts bearing Hebrew print.

Tour leader Moshe Hananel said he brought only 35 people for first experimental trip which returns today. He plans to bring 250 on Thursday.

Small children waved at the bus as it drove by. And when it stopped on a hill, the group got a breathtaking view of Eilat across the bay.

"It's weird and wonderful to see Eilat from here," said Hananel.

American Peace Now group arrives from Syria

STEVE RODAN

AN American Jewish delegation arrived yesterday after a five-day visit to Syria, saying government officials there want Israel to declare its readiness for full withdrawal from the Golan.

"The Syrians believe that until the Israelis engage in declaratory politics, it will be impossible to break out of the diplomatic strait-jacket," said Mark Rosenblum, founder and political director of Americans for Peace Now. "They were categorical that Israel had to make a statement that it would recognize Syrian sovereignty and full withdrawal."

The group was in Damascus last week, and met with Economics and Foreign Trade Minister Mohammed Inad, Information Minister Mohammed Salama, and Deputy Foreign Minister Rishan Allush, as well as Syrian businessmen. It was a return visit for Americans for Peace Now, whose first trip was in January.

Rosenblum said the delegation pressed Syrian officials on how Damascus would respond to an Israeli declaration. The officials said Israel would not be pressed to immediately implement this, but instead the focus would be on the Israeli demand to discuss security arrangements.

"You got a sense that Syrians don't know Israelis," he said. "The Syrians want to focus on mutual security. Mutuality doesn't mean symmetry."

Rosenblum said he was heartened by his talks with Syrian businessmen. The delegation was taken to Syrian factories, including a modern textile plant outside Damascus. The Syrians appeared highly interested in how peace would translate into economic prosperity.

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Kohl aide: Youth commit Germany's hate crimes

BATSHEVA TSUR

SOME 70 percent of Germans arrested on suspicion of participating in right-wing and racist activities are under the age of 21, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said.

In a letter to Jewish Agency Treasurer Hanan Ben-Yehuda, aide Reinmar Surer writes that last year the Federal and local governments in Germany invested DM144 million in combating right-wing and xenophobic violence in that country.

The government began a project in 1992 known as the "Attack on Violence and Xenophobia," Surer writes, and the first fruits of the campaign are being seen.

In August 1992, 2,500 cases of violence against foreigners were registered as compared with 881 in the same month last year. The emphasis is on an information campaign among the youth to prevent antisemitism and other forms of violence, he says.

At the same time, the German government is stepping up its intelligence work among circles believed to be involved in extreme right-wing activity, Surer notes.

Clalit workers lose some of their perks

JUDY SIEGEL

AS of this week, Kupat Holim Clalit's 32,000 employees and their parents will no longer get free or discounted non-prescription drugs or first-aid supplies. However, management failed to persuade workers to give up their "right" to free prescription drugs.

The fringe benefit of free or cheaper over-the-counter drugs and supplies for Clalit workers and their parents, which cost the Histadrut health fund millions of shekels a year, was canceled yesterday under the new recovery program, which is due to be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee.

The recovery program includes the dismissal of some 1,000 staff, regular clinic working hours

on Fridays, and the no-interest, linked loan to management of 2.75 percent of their salaries, repayable in 10 years. In exchange, the treasury will grant Clalit over NIS 3 billion to cover its debts and give it a boost into the era of competition, which will be inaugurated with the national health insurance system on January 1.

The Knesset committee is expected to go over each line of the recovery program, taking more than one session before voting. Unless the committee approves the program, the treasury will be unable to allocate Clalit any funds. If workers' October wages (minus

a NIS 1,000 advance paid last week) are not deposited in the banks on Wednesday, the unions say they will all feel free to strike.

For the last 80 years, Clalit workers' parents have received all their prescription drugs free. This benefit has been canceled, without exception, according to Clalit spokesman David Tager. A two-year-old privilege in which Clalit workers have received a 20% discount on over-the-counter medications has also been canceled. They also will no longer be allowed to take home such supplies as cotton wool and bandages. Workers will for now continue to receive their own prescription drugs at no cost, but management plans to cancel this.

Jerusalem concedes it must educate nine Arab children

EVELYN GORDON

THE city of Jerusalem has found places in its schools for the children of nine residents of eastern Jerusalem, following a petition to the High Court of Justice.

In two cases, the children had Israeli identity cards, but the city simply said it had no space. In the other cases, the city said it had no obligation to accept the children, because they were not legal residents, even though they were living with a parent who was a legal resident of the city.

In response to the petition, filed in August by the Center for the Defense of the Individual, the city admitted that it had a legal obligation to provide schooling for all children residing permanently in the city. It therefore found spaces in appropriate schools for all the children and waived the NIS 380 fee it had originally wanted to charge the parents on the grounds that the children were non-residents. The center said this would serve as an important precedent for the approximately 600 children denied places in city schools this year.

Deal may cut COL increase

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HISTADRUT Chairman Haim Ramon yesterday confirmed for the first time that a package deal including a reduction in the Cost of Living increase is being formulated between the Histadrut and the Treasury.

The cut in the COL raise will already be felt in next February's wages, when employees are due to receive a 2.5% to partially compensate them for inflation.

Answering a query at the Histadrut leadership meeting from Joint List leader Binyamin Gonen, Ramon confirmed that "the Finance Ministry has proposed reducing taxes in exchange for giving up part of the COL raise." He added

that the Histadrut would see to it that net wages would not be reduced but even increase as a result of this deal.

Gonen, who categorically opposes any deal to forego part of the COL index raise, stressed that the existing agreement only compensates workers for less than half of the index rise, and demanded a COL raise covering the entire index hike.

In the past few weeks, Ramon has denied involvement in any attempts to reach a package deal and repeatedly announced that should inflation exceed 11%, he would demand full compensation in the COL increase paid to employees.

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Tuesday, October 10.
Succot, 1995

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the king of spades, nine of hearts, seven of diamonds, and jack of clubs.



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Computer Based Classes at Kelle Arba

This week, a classroom was opened at No. 4 Detention Unit at Tzrifin, in which instruction will be given using computer terminals. This facility was financed by a donation from the Joint Distribution Committee, channeled through the Libi Fund. It is planned to provide instruction, using programs tailored to the individual needs of soldiers.

This instruction will enhance the sense of well-being and self-image of those detained at this facility, and this should improve their ability to benefit from the instruction given. It is planned to give the prisoners basic instruction in the use of computers, and word processing.

Tat-Aluf Moti Biran, the Head of the Military Police, took part in the ceremony of dedicating this classroom, as did Mr. Yehuda Eyal, representing the "Joint," and Aluf (Res.) Danny Matt, the Chairman of the Libi Fund.



A girl soldier instructing a prisoner.

(Photo: IDF Spokesman)

All proceeds go to support LIBI's activities.
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